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WASHINGTON.

What is Thought of President Grant's Cabinet Appointments.

Much Confidence Expressed in the Wisdom of His Selections.

The Question Relative to the Eligibility of Mr. Stewart.

Scenes and Incidents of the Inauguration and the Grand Ball.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 6.

The Cabinet has been the continued subject of comment in all quarters to-day, and has received a fresh impetus by a fresh element or a new complexion, which has arisen concerning the eligibility of Mr. STEWART. The first flash of disappointed feeling which accompanied the announcement of the names is passing away, and a careful consideration of their qualifications and the motive which inspired their appointment, lead many people to approve the selections, who at first withheld their commendation. The party feeling is still sore to some extent, but all are disposed to await developments before pronouncing judgment.

MR. STEWART'S ELIGIBILITY.

The legal objection to Mr. STEWART's eligibility, which was developed last night, is exciting much discussion. The fact was brought to Mr. STEWART's notice for the first time last evening, and he consulted Chief Justice CHASE, who said he saw no way to avoid the statute unless Mr. STEWART should abandon his business and thus remove the disqualification. Mr. STEWART responded that it would require five years for him to retire from business.

At a later hour some confidential friends of Mr. STEWART visited the President and laid the matter before him. He responded that he would ask of Congress a modification of the statute so as to permit Mr. STEWART to qualify. He accordingly, at an early hour this morning, prepared the message which appears elsewhere, and which was received in the Senate at 1 o'clock.

It is proper to state here that there are several acts bearing on the subject. The original Treasury act of 1789, from which the section is quoted, was framed by ALEXANDER HAMILTON, and had special reference to his own occupancy of the position, and the force of the restriction is universally conceded. The act of 1791, first whence statutes at large extended the restriction to clerks, and the act of 1795 partially removed the prohibition from clerks and other officers, but the act of March 2, 1799, extended the prohibition to all officers of the Treasury, so as to include Custom-house officers, Inspectors, &c. The act of Feb. 26, 1853, provided an additional guard on this subject by prohibiting any officer of the Treasury or other Executive Department from acting as agent or attorney, or prosecuting as principal any claim upon the Government.

So little was known of the act in question by that eminent legal body, the Senate, that no allusion whatever was made to it when his name was sent in yesterday, and no one even hinted that against him there was the slightest taint of ineligibility. The message asking the modification of the statute, came to the Senate at 1 o'clock to-day. A few minutes before that hour Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill to repeal the eighth section of the act to establish the Treasury Department, that being the act which debars Mr. STEWART. Mr. SHERMAN asked, nervously, for its immediate consideration, but Mr. SUMNER rather excitedly, though very firmly objected, and said it had better go through the usual process of Committee reference, and he had grave doubts as to the advisability of its repeal. There was some sensation on the floor, but it was only momentary. Some few persons in the galleries, particularly in the one occupied by the correspondents, were aware of the situation, and the efforts that were to be made to remove Mr. STEWART's commercial disabilities. There was a little commotion in this portion of the Chamber for a short time, but it quickly subsided. Mr. SHERMAN seized a sheet of note paper and began to write. In a few minutes he asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the fatal section, with the proviso that the Secretary shall act in no case where he is personally interested. He asked immediate action on it, but SUMNER again confronted him with his objection, and it went over. Here the matter rested to-day so far as open legislative action on it was concerned. There was some discussion on the President's message. Mr. SHERMAN moved its reference to the Finance Committee, but the Vice-President informed him that there was no such body in existence, and it was simply ordered to be printed and lie on the table. No adjournment took place. In about half an hour afterward there came a scene of Senatorial consultation on the subject. Mr. BOUTWELL and other Representatives appeared on the floor and engaged in earnest conversation with Senators. CONKLING and MORTON chatted in whispers on the subject. EDMUNDS and SUMNER sat apart on a lounge. CAMERON was away in a corner with GRIMES and FESSENDEN, and the whole body was split into groups, commenting on this last phase of affairs. The sentiment in Congress seems to preponderate decidedly against any repeal or modification of the act, or any special legislation to suit the emergency of any particular man. It is argued that the statute was founded on reason and justice, and should an exception be made, the very objects of its enactment would be destroyed. Among the members of the House who expressed themselves, to-day, in private conversation, as opposed to the repeal of the statute, were Messrs. SCHENCK, BOUTWELL, DAWES, BUTLER, JENCKES, CULLOM, LAFLIN, KETCHAM, DICKEY and others. They do not conceive that this is the only way out of the difficulty, and they earnestly hope the matter may be disposed of in some way which will prevent the subject from reaching the House of Representatives. This feeling appears to be animated by no unkind spirit, and among those who express it are many of the warmest admirers of the President. The fact that Mr. STEWART is constantly a large claimant for drawback of taxes and refund of duties paid under protest, subject to the decision of the Secretary, is adduced as an especial reason why the statute should not be changed. It is stated on good authority that Mr. STEWART has, at the present moment, claims pending of this character to the amount of $30,000. The protectionists as a class do not like Mr. STEWART's appointment. They look upon his large commercial interests as decidedly opposed to their theories, and feel much chopfallen over the fact that, after having made such a war upon Commissioner WELLS for the purpose of keeping him out of the Treasury, they should have got a full-blooded free-trade man. Most of them would be glad now to compromise by taking WELLS, with his tariff for revenue, instead of STEWART, with his no-tariff-at-all principles. Your correspondent is able to state on official authority that the President tendered the position of Secretary of Interior to Governor BOUTWELL, and that he declined it, preferring his present position in the House to that of the Interior Department.

MEETING OF THE NEW CABINET.

A consultation of some of the new Cabinet officers, including Secretaries WASHBURNE, SCHOFIELD, STEWART and Postmaster-General CRESWELL was called to-day. Several of the Assistant Secretaries, including HARTLEY, of the Treasury; FAXON, of the Navy, and Assistant Attorney-General ASHTON, were present, also Mr. DELANO, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Mr. ROLLINS. The subject of the message which went to the Senate was not considered at this consultation, as reported this afternoon. During the meeting Mr. EVARTS called to take his leave of the President. The Assistant Secretaries of the various Departments were instructed not to transact anything beyond routine business until the new Secretaries enter upon the discharge of their duties.

STATUS OF THE CABINET.

The *status* of the several Cabinet officers to-day is as follows: Mr. WASHBURNE accepts, and will qualify early next week. He was at the State Department to-day for a brief time in company with Judge SPALDING, of Ohio. It is semi-officially understood, however, that his occupancy of the Department will be brief, and that he will soon retire for a mission to Europe.

Mr. BORIE has not yet accepted; he was here until 12 o'clock yesterday. Mr. GEO. D. STUART, who was here, left last evening for Philadelphia, to induce Mr. BORIE to accept, but that result has not yet been reached. General COX accepts and will be here on Monday. Senator CRESWELL accepts and will qualify on Monday. He was at the Post Office Department a short time this afternoon.

A dispatch was received at the Attorney-General's office to-day from Judge HOARE, the new Attorney-General, stating that he would leave Concord on Monday morning, and expected to be in this city by Tuesday night.

THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIES.

No appointments of Private Secretaries for the President have yet been made, but several of the officers of General GRANT's Staff are at the White House, discharging the duties of Secretaries. The appointments to those offices will be made in the course of a day or two. The *debris* of the Johnson *regimé* at the White House is being cleared out. The ushers were removed yesterday, including the officious and arrogant CUSHAW. The modest young gentlemen who have performed this duty at Army Headquarters have been detailed at the White House. Mr. W. R. PRICE takes position as usher at the door of the President's room.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BINCKLEY.

Mr. BINCKLEY will shortly be consigned to the shades. He has a resignation pending, and W. H. SMITH, Esq., an able and competent man of Mount Vernon, Ohio, will be his successor under the appointment of Commissioner DELANO.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 6.

BUSINESS AT THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Matters at the Executive Department this morning are rather animated, although there is no general admission of visitors. President GRANT was occupied in the Executive Office shortly after 9 o'clock, and during the forenoon Messrs. WASHBURNE, CRESSWELL and STEWART were present. There was no formal organization of the Cabinet. A few Members of Congress were present, including Senator SCHURZ and Representatives BOUTWELL and MAYNARD. The Military Staff of General GRANT are still on duty in the capacity of Secretaries to the President; although it is the intention, in a few days, to appoint civilians to the different offices in the President's household.

Generals DENT, COMSTOCK and PORTER will be assigned to positions on the Staff of Gen. SHERMAN. The Doorkeeper of the Executive Office, EDWARD KERSHAW, and the Messenger in attendance upon the Secretary's Office were relieved this morning. Mr. W. R. PRICE, who has been on duty at the Headquarters of the Army for some time, relieved the former.

ISSUE OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Fractional currency printed, $129,610; shipments to the Assistant Treasury at New-York, $200,000; to National Banks, $211,462; securities held by the Treasurer in trust for National Bank circulation, $342,622,900, and for public deposits, $33,116,350; National Bank notes issued for the week, $129,610. Total to date, $313,055,776. Mutilated bills returned, $12,124,472; insolvent bank notes redeemed, $1,026,221; actual circulation, $299,905,083; fractional currency redeemed, $369,185.

THE NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR SOLDIERS.

The managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers met at the office of the Surgeon-General yesterday. There were present Chief Justice Chase, General B. F. Butler, Jay Cooke, of Pennsylvania; Ex-Governor Smith, of New-Hampshire; Judge H. L. Bond, of Maryland; General J. H. Martindale, of New-York; Hon. L. B. Gankle, of Ohio, and Dr. E. B. Walcott, of Wisconsin. Reports from the several asylums showed that there are now over one thousand disabled soldiers at the central asylum at Dayton, Ohio, two hundred at the Eastern branch at Augusta, Me., one hundred at the Northwestern branch, Milwaukee, and about eight hundred more at the temporary asylums, supported by the Board. The new asylum buildings at Augusta, Me., will be completed in a few weeks, when the Board will be able to accommodate all the soldiers that are entitled to relief, and for this reason no further aid will be extended to local homes after that period. The establishment of schools, libraries, reading rooms and amusement halls has been attended with success. The men are contented and happy, and in many cases are either restored to health or fitted to gointo the world and earn their own living. Their moral improvement is equally marked, as evidenced by their gentlemanly deportment and their interest in the religious and temperance societies organized in the Asylum. The election of officers of the Board resulted as follows: President, Major-General B. F. BUTLER; First Vice-President, Major-General J. H. MARTINDALE; Second Vice-President, JAY COOKE; Secretary, Hon. L. B. GANKLE. After making appropriations, the Board adjourned to meet at the Eastern Asylum at Augusta, Me., on the 4th of July next.

PERSONAL.

General SHERMAN is still unwell and was not at headquarters this morning.

Commissioner DELANO was at the Internal Revenue Bureau this morning, but has not yet qualified. Mr. ROLLINS will leave next week.

Brigadier-General FORSYTH, who was recently wounded in an Indian engagement, is in this city.

THE WEATHER.

After the snow-storm of this morning there was a sudden change to extreme cold, with a high wind from the north, which has continued all day

MILITARY ORDERS.

The following order was issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 5, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 10.—The President of the United States directs that the following orders be carried into execution as soon as practicable:

First—The Department of the South will be commanded by Brigadier and Brevet Major-General A. H. Terry.

Second—Major-General George Meade is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, and will transfer his headquarters to Philadelphia, Penn. He will turn over his present command temporarily to Brevet Major-General T. H. Ruger, Colonel Thirty-fifth Infantry, who is assigned to duty according to his brevet of Major-General, while in the exercise of this command.

Third—Major-General P. H. Sheridan is assigned to the command of the Department of Louisiana, and will turn over the command of the Department of the Missouri temporarily to the next senior officer.

Fourth—Major-General W. S. Hancock is assigned to the command of the Department of Dakota.

Fifth—Brigadier and Brevet Major-General E. R. S. Canby is assigned to the command of the First Military District, and will proceed to his post as soon as relieved by Brevet Major-General Reynolds.

Sixth—Brevet Major-General A. C. Gillem, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, will turn over the command of the Fourth Military District to the next senior officer, and join his regiment.

Seventh—Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds, Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, according to his brevet of Major-General.

Eighth—Brevet Major-General N. H. Emory, Colonel of the Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, according to his brevet of Major-General.

By command of the General of the Army,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Scenes and Incidents of the Inauguration of President Grant and Vice-President Colfax—The White House Without a Tenant—The Inauguration Ball.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 5, 1869.

The telegraph cannot possibly have told you all that the ladies would like to know in regard to the inauguration ceremonies, from the oath-taking at the Capitol to the *finale* of the grand ball at the Treasury; and at the risk of repeating something which may have been already stated, I string upon this slight thread, in what I hope may prove "most admired disorder," numberless little items and facts of interest to the general reader.

In the first place, as usual, and probably as inevitable, the dignity of the ceremonial was sacrificed to the public demand for fantastical and meaningless display, and much of the otherwise imposing character of the scenes was lost. I suppose that no President can afford, at this late date, to ignore the old and established, but nevertheless bad precedent, of delivering the Inaugural in the open air to a crowd, which from its size must of necessity be an uncontrolable mob, and it is perhaps useless to protest against it; but I do wish that you and others would level the biggest guns of your editorial battery full at the face of the senseless, farcical custom. The procession was all very well; it was not as large nor as impressive as many you have seen in Broadway; it was not, as Mr. FORNEY prophecied in "my two papers, both daily," a grand review of the armies, such as took place in 1865. Still it was large, well-managed, most orderly, and in spite of a sleety, misty rain, which would have chilled and dampened the spirits of any less loyal men, appropriately and unquestionably enthusiastic and spirited. But the out-door display ought to have been confined to the procession. The scene in the Senate Chamber, when Mr. COLFAX was sworn, in was most impressive and solemn; and it would have been still more imposing if General GRANT had also been sworn into office and had delivered his address to the crowd of purely representative men assembled there. But custom forbade that this should be. When he walked out to the hastily-erected platform in front of the Capitol steps,—looking in its preparation, and also in its completeness, so like a scaffold that people looking at it suggested, smilingly, that it was there that "ANDY" would take his final drop and deliver his last veto,—preceded by the black-robed Judges of the Supreme Court, walking slowly, and looking significantly, the elect himself supported by Senators CRAGIN and MCCREERY, with more the air and appearance of priests than politicians, the band stationed on the steps all the while playing a march so slowly that it sounded like a requiem, or, as General KILPATRICK would say, a "*Te deum Laudamus*," or something similar, the whole scene looked painfully but strikingly like a military execution. The soldiers were as nearly in a hollow square as they could get; the platform looked as much like a scaffold as possible; Chief Justice CHASE looked as solemn as if he had come to shrive instead of to swear the small, helpless-looking victim beside him. Even BRADY, the photographer, forgetting in his enterprise the dignity of the occasion, had erected two platforms from which to take photographs of the scene, and his artists perched on their summits reminded one of the curious visitors to executions who perch in trees or hire windows for the occasion. The rushing of the crowd, the hurrahs of the soldiers, the very disorderly conduct of the Senators and Representatives on the stand who would not sit down or keep quiet, all combined to make the scene more farcical than dignified, and there were many whom I heard express the hope that the scene would never be again repeated. It is supposed to be very Democratic to inaugurate the President in this way, but there is really nothing of true Democratic simplicity in it. The custom is one which it is a great pity cannot be honored in its breach rather than its observance, and it is to be hoped that in the future—say as early as 1872, when GRANT is again inaugurated—the eminently dignified and solemn ceremony of inauguration embraced in the oath-taking and reading of the Inaugural Address may take place in the Senate Chamber.

I managed to get upon the floor of the Senate, but was not able, owing to the confusion, to see or study GRANT. In fact I was more, far more, interested at that moment in observing WADE and COLFAX—the uncut and the polished diamond—and through my mind there passed during the brief moments occupied in the delivery of the latter's address, a parallel between the retiring and the incoming Vice-President, which I wish I could now recall. Blunt, even gruff, positive, profane, honest is BEN. WADE. Quiet, courteous, positive, incorruptible is SCHUYLER COLFAX—their worst enemies will tell you that; both powerful, vigorous, weighty in influence and impressive in manner, but in such different ways. Mr. WADE looks, acts, talks like a strong, hale, hearty country farmer. SCHUYLER COLFAX is the polished, earnest, quiet talking city lawyer, who has come to spend his vacation with him. You are sorry to see WADE retire, but you are glad, looking at him, to see COLFAX come in.

I did not fail, however, to notice GRANT as he descended the step to the scaffold—say "stand," to talk less like a hangman. Of all those present—his escort, the Judges, the Senators, the ladies—he appeared least affected, and looked at the magnificent scene about him with more nonchalence than any other man who formed a part of it. What was this crowd to a man who had stood amid shot and shell for two whole days on Orchard Knob, and saw one hundred and twenty-five thousand men contending for Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. This was only the muster of the awkward squad to him.

As he came down the steps he looked right and left, and actually nodded to one or two persons, as if the scene through which he was passing was of daily occurrence. I am almost afraid to let that sentence stand—it has been so corrupted in meaning by too common and frequent use—but I mean to imply by it that General GRANT betrayed on his countenance or manner neither agitation, solemnity, joy, sorrow, nervousness, pride: he remained the sphynx to the last.

THE VACANT WHITE HOUSE.

My duty led me early to quit the scene of the oath-taking. I remained only long enough to hear the opening paragraphs, to smile at the natural simplicity and artlessness of the man when he put his thumb to his lips and tongue preparatory to turning a leaf of the address. I was wanted at the White House, and hastening away through the Capitol, I tripped through the Capitol grounds, and plunged unwittingly and unwillingly into the dense throng which rendered Pennsylvania-avenue at the Capitol gates almost impassable. By dint of squeezing I succeeded in getting, after going a few blocks, into open space, but here a new difficulty was encountered. An old and garrulous woman, in many furbelows, halted me and asked many questions, which, for the sake of her young and fair and much-bejeweled companion, I politely answered. Until the latter—the fair and young aforesaid—suggested with a smile and an ogle that "many ladies had to be bugged to-day whether they liked it or not." Whereupon, having my dull eyes opened, I politely bowed, and replying, "Not for Joseph," I hurried on. I do not mean to suggest by this digression that Mrs. Potiphar or any of her descendants are in the city. Oh, no! by no means.

A deserted White House is the loneliest-looking of buildings. There were policemen at the gates whom words persuaded to admit me before the arrival of the President; but at the door were guards with fixed bayonets who would not listen, and I had finally to send cards explanatory of my wish and purpose to the presiding genius in the absence of the official owner. The name of the Press is all powerful; it opens even the doors of the White House, and I was soon admitted to look on the desolation which reigned within. The full length portraits in the entry hall, and the busts of LINCOLN and JOHNSON were not more spectral-like in the dim light than the sentries who stood guard and the servants who moved noiselessly about the halls, or myself, strolling from Blue Room below to the chambers above, not hearing my own footsteps on the rich velvet underneath me, rich in spite of long abuse at the hands—so to speak—of plebeian feet. The servants called to each other in whispers, ever and anon the door would open, the sentry would disappear and then return, and with a shake of the head signify that the new master was not yet in sight. It was really painful, and it was a positive relief when the Staff of the late General strayed into the hall and waited the coming of the President. He came at last—the same nonchalent air—the same unconcerned demeanor. There was no time when he appeared to be in the slightest degree embarrassed or perplexed, until after the servants had been severally prepared, when he turned to General MICKLER and asked: "Well, what am I to do next?" There was one other thing I forgot, which did evidently perplex him—an immense bouquet which some intimate secret enemy had given him, and which he carried much as if he would like to find an opportunity for throwing it aside unobserved. When, in reply to his question, General MICHLER asked him if he would go to his room, he answered, "Yes." He and Mr. COLFAX had a few words aside. The President then asked Mr. A. T. STEWART to go above and have a smoke, and they retired for that purpose. I did not remain to see the end of the smoking match, but I understand that when the cigars were finished General GRANT said, "Suppose we go home." So STEWART returned to his hotel, and GRANT went to his residence on I-street.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

At night came the ball in the Treasury Building, and this, as far as the number in attendance, was a great success. The ticket-seller did his whole duty to the gentlemen taking the risk of the ball, but the poor public was utterly forgotten, and twice as many were admitted as the halls would hold. The Treasury, in the first place, is not fitted for the purposes of a ball. In fact, there is nothing wide enough here for dancing, except the streets, half of which are twice as wide as Broadway. The halls of the Treasury are narrow, the rooms are small, and they were so filled and jammed that dancing was almost out of the question. The President and Vice-President and their ladies had a small reception-room in a separate part of the building. A distinguished member of the Common Council, wending his way in that direction, following the crowd and hardly caring where it led, was curious enough to inquire in advance, "What was to be seen in the side show," and persons who heard him smiled half appreciatingly at the simile.

I never saw so large a crowd with so few beautiful women present. There was this to be said of the crowd: it was the best-humored imaginable; the rights of others were never more respected, and in all the squeezing and crowding no hot-blooded chivalry feigned insult, or gave it. It was a most intelligent-looking crowd, a crowd with few marked faces and distinguished characters forming centres of attraction; but one in which there was equality, in this respect, of intelligence in appearance, and far above that of most gatherings, too. It is not often such a mass of human beings of equal intelligence, good nature and good breeding is to be found under the same circumstances. During the whole week that the crowd has been here its peculiar character in this regard has been noticed and commented on. It is unlike the crowd which Mr. LINCOLN convened; it is totally unlike that which took possession of the White House when Mr. JOHNSON came into power, and it is superior to either. There is not only superior intelligence and culture, but there is, besides, greater wealth here; and it is particularly noticeable that among those who have come from abroad, large capitalists rather than old politicians are most numerous.

General GRANT entered the Treasury Building under the wing of the portly Ex-Senator MORGAN, who, striding beside the small figure of the President, looked like he had taken a little boy to raise. Mrs. GRANT came in, muffled closely, hanging on the arm of General GEO. H. THOMAS, as portly and fine-looking a man as MORGAN, and these two immense men, subsequently flanked the four smaller persons who formed the reception party in the reception-room above. A table was placed in front of the reception party, to protect them from any pressure of the crowd, and at either end of this THOMAS and MORGAN stood as sentries.

I had never seen Mrs. GRANT, except as portrayed by photographer, but I would not have recognized her from any photograph I had ever seen. My conceived idea of her was, I found, by the mere glance which I had in passing her, totally wrong. In the first place, she is not tall—not so tall as the General, as I have seen stated; but, on the contrary, short, and inclined to *embonpoint*. Her face is round, and not an oval; her features are not sharp and prominent, as I had been led to believe. She has the same timid, retiring expression, if I can use what is manifestly improper, but very expressive of my meaning. Mrs. GRANT was dressed in white satin, with double overskirt edged with point lace; her hair plainly and neatly dressed, with a pink rose or two. Mrs. COLFAX I did not see. Presidential receptions are too hurried to admit of the studying of the features and costumes of two ladies at the same time.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CELEBRITIES

were very numerous and distinguished. SICKLES hobbled about with great difficulty for a while, but like General—now really a full General—SHERMAN, retired early. It was no place for either,—one because the lack of a leg, the other for want of taste for such displays. General BARNUM, of New-York, as one of the Committee, had charge of the reception-rooms, and it is to him the reader is indebted for the omission of all description of Mrs. COLFAX's toilet and face, for it was the perfect arrangement of General BARNUM that hurried this writer and two thousand others past the stand of the President and party. Admirals FARRAGUT and GOLDSBOROUGH were present in full uniform, attracting attention wherever they went. Among others less distinguished were Generals AVERY, BANKS, MICHLER, LOGAN, HUNTER, BARNES, MEIGS, PARKER and others. General KILPATRICK was present with his Chilean wife,—a medium-sized and very fine figure, with dark eyes and black hair, and with that bright expression and warmth of manner characteristic of the race. She is just learning to speak English, and is already a charming talker.

Mrs. General VIELE, of New-York, was present most magnificently dressed, and attracting great attention.

Mr. GREELEY and his daughter, the latter in a pink satin, promenaded the entire extent of each floor until about midnight, when the philosopher sought his white hat and overcoat with the intention of retiring; but, after spending an hour in searching, the hat and coat could not be found and, very much disgusted, Mr. GREELEY was compelled to go home bareheaded and coatless. He *is said* to have fully sustained MARK TWAIN's recommendation as the champion swearer of America.

A. T. STEWART amused himself most of the time in examining the building, but few suspected then that it was with the eye of the master. I should like to have seen him at the time his eye caught the great blemishes of the marble banking or currency room—the most beautiful banking-house probably in the world. These blemishes consist of a tablet over each of the main entrances, on which is inscribed, in gilt letters, the names of the Secretary of the Treasury, HUGH MCCULLOCH, the Treasurer of the United States, that of the architect, and others. The impropriety of putting these names on a building not built during a single Administration—begun before some of them were ever heard of, and not yet finished—is manifest. Mr. STEWART's method of amusing himself eventually had to be adopted by all; and aside from the reception of the President the ball was simply a sort of bank reception. It seemed as if a large new building had been completed, and the invited guests had come to examine it. Most of those in the building made it their business to examine the building rather than to trip the light fantastic toe.

Among the most stylish looking and elegant ladies present was Mrs. T. M. POMEROY, of New-York, wife of the late Speaker of the Fortieth Congress, himself a most attractive person in personal appearance and manners.

Mr. JAY COOKE, in spite of any disappointment which he may have felt, if he felt any, at his fading hopes—if he ever had any—of being Secretary of the Treasury, was present with all the little COOKE's, who attracted the attention of GRANT and the kiss of COLFAX.

Miss SPROULE, of Brooklyn, a handsome and elegantly dressed brunette, attracted much attention by her easy and graceful style in dancing.

Among the most observed, if not the most distinguished of the ladies present, was Miss PHILIPS, of New-York, an elegant and stately blonde of the purest complexion. With the art characteristic of her sex, Miss PHILIPS arranged that her gentle companion on the ticket, "admitting one gentleman and two ladies," should be Miss BARRY, an equally tall and elegant brunette, attired in a rich corn-colored silk, and wearing a profusion of diamonds, which, in vain, endeavored to out-sparkle her bright blue eyes.

Mrs. Gen. GAINES, petite in figure and glowing with high spirits, was to be seen everywhere about the building. Her bright eyes and lively expression make Mrs. GAINES appear so young that no one would imagine she was on the shady side of forty, if the fact of the long law suit and its delays could be forgotten.

Mrs. WEBB, FERNANDO WOOD's mother-in-law, displayed perhaps the most valuable toilet in the house. She was almost literally loaded down with diamonds.

Miss SILVER, of New-York, a niece of the well-known Dr. BIRD, of Philadelphia, a tall, stylish-looking lady, attracted marked attention.

Mrs. THOMAS E. STEWART, of New-York, wore her hair *a la Grecque*, heavily powdered with gray, and looked most elegant and stylish.

Among the literary notables present besides Mr. GREELEY, already mentioned, was Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, "Oliver Optic" ADAMS and Mr. SHEPARD, of LEE & SHEPARD, all of Boston. D. R. LOCKE ("Nasby") was also present. TH. NAST was also occasionally discernible, looking like one of his own admirable caricatures, with large head, small body and no legs to speak of. A. R. WAUD put in an appearance as a halfway apology for the execution of the tickets of admission which he designed. Mormondom and the Fourth Estate were represented in the person of T. B. H. STENHOUSE, of the Salt Lake *Telegraph*, accompanied by his daughter, a very pretty young lady of most agreeable manners.

THE CABINET.

Views of the Press upon President Grant's Appointments.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The President has disregarded all merely political advice; he has nominated no man as the representative of a party or section of a party; and, in short, he has in every way avoided giving his Cabinet the character of a committee. He has made it a working Cabinet, to carry out his policy in what is within his discretion and to execute the laws. Its members are selected as individuals and not as representatives, by one who has shown a rare faculty of judging of men and of finding in the least likely place the officer who is wanted for any special work.

From the Boston Journal.

That two or three of those names would be sent into the Senate was generally believed, but it is undeniable that, as a whole, the Cabinet is a surprise to most people. It will, however, not only stand the severest scrutiny, but it makes a good impression at the outset. They are all, in the first place, and as the most important requisite, honest men. Then they are men of first-rate business capacity, better workers that talkers, most of them with some special qualifications for their several posts, all distinguished for their active loyalty during the war, and all thoroughly identified with Republican principles. It is probably the youngest Cabinet as a whole that has ever been constructed.

From the Boston Post, (Democratic.)

As a whole, the announcement of the Cabinet awakens no enthusiasm in the party, while it fails to answer the hopes which had been generally entertained by the country. There is not really a first-class statesman in it. General SCHOFIELD is beyond criticism, and he is not expected to remain; and though Mr. STEWART is a successful merchant, it is yet to be shown that he possesses the ability to manage the Treasury Department at a time when the credit of the Government hangs on its successful administration. For the rest little is to be said. If we derive any special encouragement from this cast, it is in the reflection that it tends rather to quiet and tranquility in public affairs than to the feeding of that fanatic spirit which has made all our troubles for the past four years.

From the Springfield Republican.

Why these seven men should have been chosen to work together, under the lead of President GRANT, is as yet a little obscure. But that they will individually make good officers cannot be doubted. Nor is there any more doubt that they well and honestly represent the party that elected GRANT, and that carried the country successfully through the war. No halting or half-faced men are among them; no men of mere theories and crotchets, and none of whom any section of the country need be ashamed.

From the Worcester Spy.

It is clear, at least, that General GRANT's choice was not controlled by political considerations solely, and that he means to conduct the Government, so far as his influence extends, on the principles of the Republican Party, doubtless, because he believes them to be correct, but not in the interest of that party or with a view to its advancement except so far as its interests are identical with the welfare and honor of the whole country.

From the Burlington Free Press.

It will be seen that this is not a Cabinet of politicians. With the exception of Mr. WASHBURNE, and perhaps Mr. CRESWELL, there is no man in it that has been at all prominent in political life. It is probably none the worse for that, however. We have learned by many examples, General GRANT's own case among them, that high capacity may exist without notoriety. As these are the men President GRANT believes he wants, in their respective posts, we are content that he should "try them on," only wishing that a man of broader and more widely recognized statesmanship than Mr. WASHBURNE—who, with all his excellent qualities can hardly be called a thorough statesman—had been placed at their head in the Department of State.

From the Providence Journal.

The telegraphic announcement yesterday of the names of the gentlemen designated by General GRANT to constitute his Cabinet caused considerable surprise, not altogether unmixed with disappointment, among our people, most of whom had anticipated quite different selections. These first impressions wore away, however, as the merits and fitness of the new officers were canvassed, and a more cheerful recognition of the President's judgment and sagacity succeeded. It is peculiarly a Grant Cabinet, and is composed mainly of gentlemen whose partisan attachments are not so strong as to be likely ever to swerve them from the line of duty.

From the New-Haven Palladium.

The Cabinet is one which will thoroughly satisfy the country, though it is not impossible it may disappoint some politicians. But it is all the better on that account. The Cabinet is one which will work harmoniously and efficiently, and strengthen the hands of the Executive. The reign of the politicians has passed, and the country feels relieved.

From the Hartford Courant.

The announcement of their names has been the signal for a resounding crash of slates, but the general impression seems to be that the President knows what he is doing, and that time will amply justify his selections. One or two of the fortunate gentlemen have had very little to do with politics, and hence do not enjoy a national reputation, but they are all trusted friends of the President, and are thought by him to have special qualifications for the different duties to which he has assigned them. Recollecting how seldom he has erred in his judgment of men, their characters and capacities, there is every reason to expect that the new Cabinet will do credit to its maker and good service to the country.

From the Norwich Bulletin.

On the whole, we believe GRANT will be found to have chosen well. He has secured ability; he has placed practical knowledge where it is most needed, and he has provided for one important element of strength, that is, harmony.

From the Newark Advertiser.

The new Cabinet is distinctly Republican, and represents the progressive element of the Republican organization. At the same time, it is made up of fresh men, selected from the masses and not from the wire-pullers. It will be objected to it that it lacks "Statesmanship," but we have had such an over-dose of that for the last four years that the nation can probably survive the peril. In the meantime the Senate has set the right example to the country in promptly confirming these nominations. The people should yield to the new men a generous confidence. It will be time to find fault when there are signs of weakness, wrong or failure.

From the Trenton Gazette.

This Cabinet will give every satisfaction, not only to Republicans, but to candid Democrats. Taken in connection with the Inaugural address, it shows that we are to have an honest, faithful and economical Administration.

From the Utica Herald.

This Cabinet is not precisely such as a caucus of politicians would have constructed. They would have selected active politicians in every case. We are not sure that simply as a matter of party tactics, the combination which has been formed will not prove to be the most sagacious. The members are, in these special positions, untried. Experience only can prove that they are in all respects fitted for them. But all of them are men in whom the country has faith. They are honest, worthy, actuated by high motives. They will seek to do their duty. They are in no ring. They will act heartily with the President on the platform which he has announced.

From the Troy Press, (Democratic.)

We hope for the best from the new Administration. We believe in its honesty, but we fear that there is a strong feeling in the mind of the President that the Government can be well conducted on a sort of strategic, military plan of massing and deploying, without much reference to or regard for the Constitution of the United States. It becomes us all to suspend our judgment until we have something more stable than conjecture to found it upon, to give it a fair and impartial trial, and do all in our power to assist in making it a complete success.

From the Troy Times.

These men have been selected by President GRANT for their working abilities. They are all true Republicans, unexceptionable in that respect; but in selecting them the President has ignored mere partisan leadership, looking rather to the effective enforcement of his policy of administrative reform, integrity in Government service, and the most rigid economy in the public expenditures. We have a Grant Cabinet, and now we may expect the most vigorous Grant work.

From the Rochester Chronicle.

With all the aid that could have been rendered by the political busybodies who have been so anxious to take a hand in the formation of the Cabinet, General GRANT could not have selected more satisfactory advisers than he has found through the exercise of his individual judgment. He evidently means to be well served, and has made his choice of men after grave and careful consideration. By listening to the gabble of interested politicians he might have named men toward whom public attention was more generally directed, but it would have been impossible to find more competent or more faithful subordinates.

From the Rochester Democrat.

On the whole, we think the Cabinet will prove a good working one, the members of which will attend to their several duties, and will coöperate cordially with their chief, instead of intriguing for the Presidential succession. The selection does credit to President GRANT, and will doubtless meet the approval of the people as it has already met that of the Senate.

From the Philadelphia Press.

In calling to his side the representative men of different sections and different interests, General GRANT has certainly been true to himself, and has, perhaps, done better than if he had imitated his predecessors, and taken his constitutional advisers from the profession alone.

From the Philadelphia North American.

The Cabinet, as a whole, seems to be well adapted to active service, and will no doubt prove efficient.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Taken in all, the Cabinet of President GRANT represents the good sense and patriotism of the country. It does not contain any eminent politicians, unless that distinction can be awarded to Mr. WASHBURNE and Mr. CRESWELL. It is a solid, substantial convocation of business men, and it will be in its character and acts eminently practical.

From the Philadelphia Post.

GRANT has not promoted the officers, but has taken his commanders of departments from the rank and file. GRANT has chosen the men he personally preferred, and at any rate has avoided the error of submitting to political dictation. There are no professional office-seekers in the Cabinet. This Cabinet will be accepted by the Republican Party, but it will not be approved until its character is better known. Untried, unknown, a novelty and a surprise, it stands before the country as a gigantic political experiment. Vast responsibilities are imposed upon its members, and as they discharge them so will they be judged.

From the Baltimore Gazette, (very Democratic.)

The names of those selected for such important positions will be found elsewhere. They will be received by the country with profound astonishment, and, if we mistake not, with mingled feelings of bitter disappointment and deeper indignation. All who trusted in General GRANT, and very many of those who mistrusted him, had hoped that he would realize the critical condition in which the country now stands, and that he would summon around him men of recognized ability and patriotism. He has thought proper, however, to name for his Cabinet officers individuals who are only known to the public as professional patriots and shifty politicians. There is not one among them who bears an established character for disinterestedness, or who is entitled to be classed among statesmen.

From the Baltimore American.

The Cabinet, as a whole, is a strong one, and we believe will secure the approval of the Republican Party and the confidence of the country.

From the Washington Intelligencer (Conservative.)

Had they been of the class of old Republican statesmen or politicians, like such eminent men as Messrs. FESSENDEN and TRUMBULL, who opposed impeachment; or Messrs. MORTON, SHERMAN, WADE, SUMNER, or other men of mark and ability who supported that measure, which so much convulsed the country, and made an impassable gulf of hostility between the elements in question, we should not be able to speak with the freedom in the respect of praise or blame that we now do concerning General GRANT's appointees. They are new and untried men, and are, therefore, entitled to most liberal consideration. We find much, however, in the antecedents and the character of the gentlemen in question, which, taken in connection with the new era in politics that a large portion of the Republican Press predict of General GRANT's administration, inspires us with hope, confidence and courage as to the future. But of this time will show.

From the Washington National Republican.

Rings and cliques and place-men and would-be managers are now all afloat, and some of those about the hotels last evening swore quite as fluently as "Our army in Flanders." The patriotic men, the well-wishers of the country, and all those who want first of all an honest and capable Administration, are satisfied that it is all right.

From the Washington Chronicle.

Considering these several appointments, the country will not fail to recur to the emphatic and significant utterances of President GRANT in his Inaugural Address. They constitute the granite foundation upon which he stands—his own platform, in fact—not alone interpreting the solemn resolutions of the Chicago Convention, but expressive of his determination to adhere to and to carry them out. In calling to his side the representative men of different sections and different interests, he has certainly been true to himself, and has perhaps done better than if he had imitated his predecessors and taken his constitutional advisers from the professions alone.

THE NEW MEN.

Attorney-General Hoar—The Estimation in which he is Held at Home.

From the Boston Advertiser.

EBENEZER ROCKWOOD HOAR is a son of SAMUEL HOAR, who went to Charleston in 1844 to test the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States where it conflicted with the interests of slavery, and was expelled at the peril of his life. The son was born in Concord in 1816, and in his 20th year was graduated at Harvard College and studied for the Bar. In 1848 he was a prominent and effective speaker at the Worcester Convention, over which his father presided, and at which the Free Soil Party in this State was organized. After a short experience in the State Senate he was placed on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1854 he delivered a very notable charge to the Suffolk Grand Jury, expressing the indignation of New-England sentiment at the return of ANTHONY BURNS. In 1856 he was one of our delegation to the Philadelphia Convention which gave existence to the Republican Party, and he entered with enthusiasm into the campaign for the election of FREMONT. In April, 1859, Judge HOAR was appointed by Governor BANKS to the Supreme Court, as the successor of Judge THOMAS. Since then he has been in the comparative retirement of the bench, and might have been considered out of public life. Last Summer, when it was understood that Mr. CLAFLIN would not accept the Governorship, the name of Judge HOAR was presented for the position, and the movement in his favor, as far as it went, was met with considerable favor by Press and public. The new Attorney-General is a cousin of the retiring incumbent of the office, Mr. EVARTS.

We cannot flatter ourselves that the nomination of Mr. HOAR contemplates anything less than his removal from this State for the full term of the Administration. Our fellow-citizens cannot fail to regret the loss which their Judiciary must suffer if this change takes place; nor can they doubt that in this case the honest, sagacious, learned, shrewd and witty representative of Massachusetts in its best aspect will prove to be without his equal in the new Cabinet. Political combinations are defeated again in this nomination as in others. Even among the most radical Republicans, the Free Soilers from the start, like Mr. HOAR and Mr. DANA, who were known as such in days when that was a distinction which cost, are hardly so much in favor as more recent converts. But no considerations of this sort have weighed with the President. Individual fitness for official position is the only test which he recognizes, and nobody who knows the public men of Massachusetts can doubt the singular success with which he has applied it here.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Adolph E. Borie.

From the Philadelphia Age (Democratic.)

General GRANT might have done so much worse for Pennsylvania, at the dictation of MCCLURE, JOHN M. READ & Co., that it is a relief to find our State is to be represented by a high-toned, honorable man. A successful merchant, well known in the East India trade as a partner in the firm of MCKEAN & BORIE, he some years since retired from active business with a large fortune. He is, however, not far advanced in years, and of quite lively mind and great intelligence. He has long been a warm personal friend of GRANT. He will faithfully and intelligently administer his own department, availing himself of the experience of others where his own is wanting in naval matters. As an adviser of the President on political affairs, we can make no conjecture as to Mr. BORIE in a field so new to him.

From the Philadelphia Ledger (Independent.)

The Secretary of the Navy is an honored Philadelphia merchant, ADOLPH E. BORIE, of the firm of MCKEAN, BORIE & Co., importers. He is in the prime of life, an able and intelligent representative man of his class, and a man of the strictest honor and integrity, Mr. BORIE is a native Philadelphian, of French extraction. For more than thirty years he was engaged in the China tea and silk trade, importing also for the Cuba and Mexican trade, as well as that of Philadelphia. He is a man of the highest type of mercantile honor and probity, and universally esteemed for his purity of character. He was among the most liberal and zealous of our citizens in all patriotic movements during the war. General GRANT knows him well, and admires him greatly. Mr. BORIE is not in active business now, except in managing his large fortune, acquired in mercantile life. From his mercantile antecedents he was regarded as the probable Secretary of the Treasury, but as Philadelphia is to be the great naval station of the country, by virtue of the League Island depot for iron-clads, the President has had an eye to the fitness of things in placing a Philadelphian in charge of the Navy Department at this time. If Mr. BORIE has had thoughts of declining Cabinet honors, as we are informed he has, we trust the consideration just named may influence him to reconsider and accept.

From the Philadelphia Post.

Mr. ADOLPH E. BORIE was born in Philadelphia in 1809. When he was 15 years of age he graduated at the Philadelphia University, and at 24 went to Paris, where he remained several years and completed his education. Mr. BORIE was formerly an Old Line Whig, and has always been a determined opponent of the Democratic Party. He never would compromise with it, and always voted against it. He was one of the founders of the Union League, and is now its Vice-President. During the war he gave warm support to the Government, and contributed his money and influence liberally. He never held an office, never took part in politics, and never attended political meetings, excepting those held at the League. Since the war he was introduced to Grant by General MEADE, and the acquaintance soon ripened into friendship. He was one of the principal contributors to the purchase of General GRANT's house, in Chestnut, above Twentieth. It is not correct that GRANT was ever Mr. BORIE's guest, though he dined on one occasion at the Borie mansion on the Delaware River. Last Wednesday he went to Washington simply to see the inauguration, and at that time had not the slightest idea that he would be appointed to any place.

Postmaster-General Creswell Congratulated.

From the Baltimore American, March 6.

The Democratic Governor of Maryland expressed by telegraph, his pleasure at Mr. CRESWELL's nomination in the following dispatch:

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ANNAPOLIS, March 5, 1869.

Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

I am glad that President GRANT has taken a representative in his Cabinet from Maryland, and I congratulate you upon being his choice.

ODEN BOWIE.

To this dispatch Mr. CRESWELL replied as follows:

I gratefully acknowledge your congratulations. The kindness manifested by your dispatch affords me much pleasure. J. A. J. CRESWELL.

By Telegraph.

DETROIT, Mich., Saturday, March 6.

There is much anxiety here concerning the names of President GRANT's Cabinet which were bulletined yesterday morning. The *Tribune* confesses to some disappointment, and says, taken altogether, it is not a strong Cabinet, but thinks there will be changes before long.

The *Post* says: "The Cabinet does not strike us as one to command at the outset the unqualified confidence of the country," and thinks that the selection of Mr. WASHBURNE indicates a vigorous, plain-spoken, thoroughly American foreign policy.

The *Free Press* says there is not a first-class man among them. Not one could receive the support of his party at home for the place he has been selected to fill.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, March 6.

General J. D. COX has been receiving the congratulations of numerous friends during the forenoon. From a personal interview it is learned that General COX was officially notified this morning of his appointment to a place in President GRANT's Cabinet, and that he will accept it. He will leave for Washington to-morrow night.

BALTIMORE, Md., Saturday, March 6.

The appointment of Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL as Postmaster-General meets the almost universal approbation of his party in Maryland.

The Gubernatorial Canvass in Tennessee.

From the Nashville Press and Times, March 3.

It has been intimated that Hon. W. B. STOKES would not accept the nomination for Governor, owing to his engagements in Washington.

An intimate friend of his showed us a letter from him yesterday, which may be accepted as expressing his views fully on that subject. General STOKES says that, while he does not seek the nomination, he would not feel at liberty to decline it, if it was tendered by the Republican Party. He will take it if the State Convention desire it, but will not seek it. There are a number of gentlemen of ability and experience, any one of whom he will support with pleasure if they should be the chosen candidate.

A Sad Story Respecting a Springfield Family.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, March 6.

There are tragedies in real life sadder than any that ever were written, and one of them our city has seen the last of this week. A few years ago a family resided here, who possessed a comfortable competence, and who were known to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Financial disasters befel them, however, the father died a year or two ago, and since then the wife and daughter have been living in a city in an adjoining State, few of their old acquaintances here knowing of their whereabouts. It was rumored about a few weeks ago, however, that they were in destitute circumstances, and kind friends set about preparing some articles for their comfort. They were too late, however. The mother was brought here and buried, without funeral ceremonies, or the presence of a friend, last Saturday night, and on Thursday of this week the dead body of the daughter was also brought here for interment. The details of their recent life and death, some of which have come to our knowledge, make their story even a more mournful one than we have indicated; but the mere outline is sad enough.

Philadelphia is to have a great Odd Fellows' reception on the 26th of April, and the Committee of Arrangements have directed in a published order that those joining in the parade must appear "in a uniform dress, to consist of a black silk hat and black gloves."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE ANCIENT CLOCK.

Over the white, bleak, barren land,
Level and golden, has dropt the sun;
Down on the wild shore's icy sand
Boom the long breakers, one by one.

Out from the blue east, fierce and round,
The red moon greatens o'er jostling waves;
And now with impetuous, dreary sound
The voice of the sweeping night-blast raves;

And angrier, louder the billows wake,
Whither its mighty footstep shocks,
Tossed into surges that momently break
Buffeting on precipitate rocks.

There, in the empty, solemn house,
Sitteth a woman while shadows fall,
Harkening mutely, with bended brows,
To the clock that ticks form the lonesome ball.

A feeble monotone, vague to hear,
While turbulent waters clash below;
Yet every stroke to the listener's ear
Is sweet with the music of long ago!

For the ancient clock from his corner dim
Can deal with time in marvelous ways,
And tick, when the mood so pleases him,
Back through a thousand yesterdays!

And to her who listens at hours like these,
'Tis the same if abroad be tumult or rest—
Thunderous battle of wintry seas,
Or boundless calm on the ocean's breast.

How often (perchance with dreams to weave
How the ancient clocks in our lonesome hall)
The tempest and clamor of life we leave,
When memory's magic whisper calls!

—From Mayne Reid's Magazine "Onward."

CHIRPING CRICKETS.

By Miss Thackeray, in the Cornhill Magazine,

I went the other night to see a play called "Dot," in which a beneficent cricket chirping on the hearth brings a kindly warmth to the very hearts of the people assembled round it. The poor, ill-used husband, sitting all night staring at the empty grate, softens and kindles under the influence of this beneficent cricket. The sceptical young sailor tears off his disguise; the narrow-minded taskmaster, after a short experience of the chirpings of this friendly insect, becomes generous, charitable, and begins to pay the most marked attentions to the poor toymaker's daughter. Then, lo, and behold! the fireplace opens, and a glowing apparition comes down the chimney, and the beaming spirit of the hearth is revealed to the spectators, who laugh kindly and clap applause.

As we all know, it is not only at the play the spirits of the hearth appear. In the darkness of these long Winter evenings their lights glafim, and their voices echo cheerfully through the old houses. Newport Refuge (my text for to-day) is alight; other hearths are kindling. There is an old house near the river with red wings, and a stately roof, and diamond panes, where I saw a real spirit on the hearth the other night; only it was more beautiful and shining even than the crowned lady at the play—a tall spirit in robes of green, lighted by stars, twinkling crimson and golden; a spirit Briareus-like, with outstretched arms, and beautiful gifts hanging from them, and glittering flags and wreaths. All round about it stood a crowd of wistful little babies, with big, round eyes, in which this wonderful shining was reflected. Only one night in all the year does this lovely wonderful spirit appear to the little patients at Gough House Hospital—poor tiny, aching creatures, with wounds, and pains, and plagues innumerable. Their little pale faces may be seen peeping out of the narrow windows of the old house—at the people passing by, at the men at work in the wood-yard, at the boats sailing along the river hard by. Other little children, who are well, come, nod to them, and play upon the old steps leading up to the ancient door-way, over which "Victoria Hospital for Children" is written up in big letters, for those who run to read.

In this community, which the lady in charge kindly gave me leave to explore for myself, there are about thirty little children. The first room into which I wandered belonged to eight babies, who are put to bed about 6 o'clock, in cradles all round the room. In each cradle lies a silent, abstracted, blink-ink heap; one nurse and a little helpful patient are tucking them all busily away. There was not a dissentient voice among them. Home babies shout, kick, shake the house with their indignant voices. But those infants were all good, all going to sleep, clutching their prizes and tiny dolls and clenched fists behind their little chintz curtains.

In the older wards the children were gathered round the tall fender in the firelight, chattering to one another, the little blind boy lying flat on the floor, the little white wan girl in her nightcap sitting in a tiny wicker chair, so still, so touchingly tranquil, that it gave one a pang to see. A sweet-faced, rosy little maiden, with great brown eyes, is lying paralyzed on her back in her crib.

"I don't want to go home," said one little fellow, who had come from his back-kitchen home to be cured and dipped in these healing waters. "I likes being here best."

"I'm going home," said the little blind boy, kicking on the floor. "I'm going home to-morrow—I am."

"He is always saying that," laughed the other children.

"I have been here—O, a very long time," said a tall boy called Georgy; "O, a long time; but I don't remember. I have been here six weeks, I think."

"He has been here the longest," said the little children, wagging their heads; "longer nor any one."

"Do you like this better than school, David?" I asked one of them.

David nods and nods. "Ye-es, ma'am," says he. All the little children laugh.

"He don't want to go home," says a little girl, sitting up in her crib.

They are very happy, poor little souls! and it is not while they are in the hospital that one is sorry for them. The lady who has charge of them all says the hardest part is sending them away; but others are waiting, and they must go in turn. She amused me by describing their bewilderment sometimes when they come, at the sight of the baths and the water provided. They have never even heard of such things at home, and cannot make them out. Their complaints are, many of them, caused by sheer neglect and want of cleanliness; and yet how can it be helped? A man came to the hospital the other day; he had eight children, no work, a wife sick in a hospital, and one child very ill at home. David is one of seven in a dark kitchen, where he lives with a mangle, a sick father, a thriftless mother. What chance have the poor little children? The mangle cannot do everything. It is only a mangle, and it could not feed and clothe nine people, though it went on of its own accord turning from one year's end to another.

"It is not only that the children are generally cured when they come here," said Miss S——, "but they learn things which they never forget. They are taught little prayers; they get notions of order and cleanliness. One little girl said she should go home and teach the others all she had learnt. She came from a miserable place, poor little thing. One would be glad to think that any good influences might follow the children after they have left us."

For the first time they hear of something besides the squalid commonplaces of their daily lives. This hospital is doing true and good work in its district: one can only hope that others in their places may rise up, and that there may be more and more kind teaching and comfort in store for all poor little children, and more and more kind hands to succor them, and friendly roofs to shelter them from the blast.

The ladies who superintend the children's hospital are trying an experiment just now. They want to establish a fever cottage somewhere in the country, to which they may send the poor little patients who cannot of necessity be let into their wards.

Every one knows the Great Parent Hospital, in Ormond-street. Yesterday I heard some one speaking of a little off-shoot in Queen's-square, founded by two ladies who take in children afflicted with hip disease, an illness so tedious and so long that the other hospitals are obliged to refuse them admittance. In town and country villages, and seaside places, people are at work, and sisters of charity of one sort or another (for it is not the quilled cap which makes the difference) are nursing and tending their little patients, stirred by the same gentle natural impulse which makes real mothers love their little ones with an anxious pain, and love, and fear, in which some women find the greatest happiness which this world can bestow. At Brighton there is more than one little home for sick children. One specially in Montpelier road, for little convalescents, where the care is so wise and tender that people who, like myself, go to see, come away with a real friendship and love for the little place.

If some mighty spirit were to give us the gift of seeing into the lives of the people who are passing like ourselves through the slush and mud and dim vapors of a London Winter, we might well be scared, we middle respectable classes, hurrying along from one comfortable firelit world to another,—worlds closed in by curtains and shutters, warmed by fires and carpets, steaming with the flavor of good things. We go out into the streets, and hurry back again to our snug paradises, where white-robed houris are singing and playing upon grand pianos with golden strings, where ministering butlers and waiters and parlor-maids are pouring claret into thin glasses that sparkle, where tables are spread à la Russe with fruit and with flowers, and the faithful are feasting in companies of six, eight, and ten at this season of the year. As they feast, they are reclining upon seats of mahogany and rosewood, and discoursing of past and future deeds. Shining is the broadcloth, spotless the white linen; vails and crowns are set on the heads of the matrons, and wreaths lie on the maidens' heavy tresses that are platted and stained to gold; and soft words are uttered; and smoking viands pass round between the pauses of the conversation. But, speaking seriously, it seems almost impossible to some of us, living in a certain fashion, to realize the state of mind in which certain other people alongside are existing,—people whose chief possessions are a few rags perhaps, a body to hunger and weary with, aching feet to tramp along the pavement, the fierce winds blowing at the corners, the gusts of rain, and the piled-up mud in the streets. The wet railings to lean against are theirs too, a curbstone, perhaps to rest upon, and the bitter fruits of the knowledge of hunger, of patience, of utter weariness, of the length of the night.

"I dare say you don't know what it is to walk about all night long," a woman said to me one day not long ago; and her eyes filled up with tears as she spoke quietly in a sort of whisper. "I walked about three nights this week," she said, "till a person I met took pity on me, and let me into her room. She was only a poor woman, not a lady," the woman said. "She told me to come here." "Here," was the woman's ward in the Newport Market Refuge,—a long room, with slender iron pillars, and a double row of narrow beds on either side of the middle passage. The beds were wooden frames stretched with sacking, and fastened to the wall. By each bed a woman was standing, waiting while some one at the far end of the room was busily preparing bowls of hot coffee and dividing hunches of white bread. One or two of the women looked scared and sad, but not all. Till this person spoke to me, I should never have guessed how the week had passed for her, nor what straits she was in. I had even wondered to see her there, for her appearance was decent and respectable, and her face looked quiet and cheerful; only when she answered me, her eyes filled with tears, and her voice failed. This was the only woman to whom I spoke; but I suppose there were some thirty of them in the long room, who had just been let in out of the rain.

I had come a long way, and the horse had struggled and stumbled through the black, twinkling mud, for it was dark and wet with rain this London Winter's evening; dim crowds were flitting and hurrying along shadowy pavements that all the flaming gas-becks in the shop-fronts were not enough to lighten,—no sky overhead, no tops to the houses, but a dense Christmas vapor dripping upon the heads of the passers-by. We turned from gas to utter blackness, out of the long foreign street for odd stores, tobacco, bird-cages, jewelry shops; and then we jolted into dark and lonely places, where no lights were shining, and no one passed. The cab stopped, and the man asked me which was the way to go. A small shrill ghost appearing in a doorway, and hearing us talk of the Newport Refuge, screamed out to us to "go ba-ack, turn to the roight, and then to the let' ag'in;" and then, in another gloom, the stumbling horse stopped once more, and the driver opened the door of the cab. The rain was beginning to cease, but the drip still dripped as I stood in the middle of a muddy sheet, to which I could see no shore. As well as I could make out, we were in a narrow sort of court-passage, opening into a wider court, with tall tenements inclosing it. One or two people were standing round about something that looked like a big barn-door, half open. "In there, Missus," said a man with a pipe; and so out of the darkness I stumbled through the barn door.

I was a little bewildered after my long drive, by what seemed, at first, a dazzle of light, a din of voices, a sudden strumming of distant music.... I think I went up some steps. I saw a staircase, a passage, in which was a lighted window, and a man's face looking out over some books. A woman was standing at the window, a great, round clock was ticking, and its hands were pointing to 10 minutes past 5. I asked the porter if this was the Refuge, and if the people were all in for the night? Yes, they were all come—some sixty of them, out of the street. "We let them in early to-night," said the man at the window, "because of the rain."

I, myself, was glad enough to get under shelter. I don't know how I should have felt if I had been walking about all day and all the night before, and all the day before that, and the night before that again, in the slough without, as some of the people had done who were just admitted. If I had come to ask for a night's lodging, the man at the window would have asked me my name, what I worked at, where I slept the night before. The other woman standing beside me said she made envelopes, had been turned off some weeks, meant to go to this place and that in the morning to ask for work; had tried all day long, and all the shops, and didn't know what she should do.

"There is no reason why you should not find employment," said the man at the window. "People write as many letters in Winter as in Summer. You should ask at the manufactories instead of going to the shops. There is a man here to-night who had given up asking in despair. I sent him to Messrs. ——, and he got work immediately. You can go up."

One of the committee, who had come in with a dripping umbrella, asked if the woman had ever been there before.

"No," she said, anxiously. "Mrs. So-and-so in the court had took her in last night, and the neighbors told her to come."

The porter nodded, and at this sign of Watchful's the poor Christiana, nothing loath, trudged up to her supper by the wooden stairs that led to the women's dormitories. It was a very simple affair, soon settled, and the man shut up his book for the night, for the people were all in. There they were, two long lines of names all the way down the page.

I followed Mr. C. through the men's ward, which was on the ground-floor. It was like the women's ward, more beds, more supper's preparing, and more weary folks waiting to eat, and rest a little while, before they started again on their rounds. I followed my friend quickly down this middle passage, for the many eyes fixed upon us made us glad to escape. I was surprised by the respectable, self-respecting look of most of the refugees. They did not look like people often look in workhouses, with that peculiar half-hopeless, half-cunning face, which is so miserable to see. There were some workmen and others, shabbily dressed, but still respectable, and looking like shopmen, or clerks, or servants out of place. One boy, I remember, glanced up with a bright handsome Lord Byron face as we passed, and I also carried away the vision of a melancholy old man with a ragged beard, sitting staring before him, with his hands on his knees. After we left the ward, Mr. C. began telling me something of the people who came to it. They were of all trades and callings—clergymen, officers, schoolmasters, a well-known radical reformer, a billiard marker, a surgeon. In last year's list I see fifty-one tailors and sixteen waiters were admitted. They come in for a night or two, or stay on longer if there seems any reason for it, or chance of employment. To some of us, it may seem sad to read that no less than sixty-five soldiers took refuge in the ward last year, and that no other calling has sent so many applicants for relief. "Of all who come," said Watchful, "they are the most difficult to provide for. We got one a situation in a county jail the other day; but it is not always that we can help them." Men of war, mulcted of their arms, discharged before they have served their time, knowing no trade, sick, helpless. It seems a hard fate enough. I heard of some poor invalided fellows coming back from India the other day, discharged, in high spirits at the prospect of getting away and seeing their friends and homes again. "Good-bye, you Asiatics!" one of them shouted, waving his cap, as the train set off. The farewells are cheerful, perhaps, but the welcomes awaiting these poor men at their journey's end are not cheering to contemplate. Some of these soldiers are discharged for bad conduct, but others have sad stories to tell. I could not help wondering the other night, as I talked to my guide, who there was among the men of peace ready to fight their battles.

Here, in the Newport Refuge, many get helped, one way and another. Trouble and time are given ungrudgingly by the Committee, by the people upon the establishment, and by the kindest of sisters, in her nice gray dress and white cap. This lady is in charge of the women's department. She sits in her quaint dark room, leading out of the women's sleeping ward, with its glass doors opening every instant to admit one or other person—application, complaint, inquiry, petition. The women come, the boys come, the Committee comes, and its wives and stray outsiders like myself, but there is a method in all these comings and goings, a meaning and an unaffected kindness and good-fellowship that impress one irresistibly. The sister told me to go and see the boys' refuge, and the kitchen, where all the suppers were preparing. It was a large kitchen on the ground floor, with cocoa-nut matting and generous-looking pans and coppers, and a white cook watching the coffee-pots that were just beginning to boil.

The Newport Refuge not only takes in people to sleep for the night, and cooks their supper for them, but there are also some small folks whom it keeps altogether—certain homeless boys, who live in the old house, and who are taught and fed, and finally started in life from this curious busy hive of a home. We went wandering among the dark passages of this ancient high-roofed barn this foggy, flaring, Winter's night. A painter dealing in lights and sudden glooms might have found more than one subject for his art. Through an open door I caught sight of a little group of tailors at work.

They were in a long, low play-room, where I have been amused to see the boys darting about in twilight like imps at play, shouting, galloping, gamboling. Now the little imps were hard at work in a bright corner of the dark room, squatting cross-legged in a circle on the floor, round a tall lamp, and demurely stitching at the rents and patches in their various garments. Gray walls, gray boys, with their little brown faces, a black master; strongly marked shadows and light, a red handkerchief tied round a boy's neck,—it does not take much to make up a harmonious picture. The little fellows were unconscious of pictorial effect as they sat cobbling and mending a few of the tears and tatters that exist in this seam-ripped world. The triumph of the tailors was a grand pair of trousers that one of the little fellows had achieved, with all the buttons gleaming brass. The conqueror himself, I believe, was dispatched to fetch the garment, which was displayed before us,—the banner of the industrious little phalanx at our feet. The master tailor and the committee-man had a little talk together, while I watched the boys' youthful fingers sticking in stitches with much application, but some uncertainty. So-and-so was to be apprenticed, such a one had sent a good account of himself, another wanted to give up tailoring altogether; and when the little consultation was over, we left the tailors, and climbed a winding stair. It seemed to lead us into the kingdom of boys. A cheerful jingle of sounds, scrapings, boyish voices, met us from above, from below; small clumping steps and echoes; boys flying up and down, disappearing through doors. In one room, by the light of a blazing fire, a number of little fellows were trolling out a Christmas hymn at the pitch of their childish voices In the intervals of this hymn came a brilliant accompaniment from above of I don't know what trumpets, trombones, flutes, executing some martial measure. The two strains went on quite independently of each other, and making noise enough, each in its own place, to deafen the auditors and drown every other sound.

One of the choristers was pointed to by the umbrella, and beckoned off to come and show us the sleeping ward, where the boys each possess a box, a suit of Sunday clothes, a bed, a gray blanket, and a red one, and a nice little pair of sheets, all doubled up like a roly-poly pudding, neatly cut through the middle.

The young chorister proceeded to make his bed very nicely and expeditiously. While he was accomplishing this little task, I saw the grand pair of trousers being carefully put away in the box of their fortunate possessor.

Up stairs, in a sort of loft, where the bandsmen were practising, while the master beat time energetically, the little musicians puffed and blew at enormous instruments, by the music on the stands before them. The little fellows seemed to me like all the champions of Christendom manfully struggling with vomiting monsters and yawning dragons. One boy was solemnly puffing away at an ophicleide quite as big as he was, with an enormous proboscis that seemed ready to gobble him up each time it advanced; others gallantly grasped writhing brass serpents; a rosy-cheeked infant was playing on the flute, a boy on a bench was reading a song-book, a charwoman was scrubbing the floor. The sister, in her quaint gray gown, came up the stairs, and stood smiling at the overflowing music, and beckoning to us; for we could not hear her speak in the din of their youthful lungs and violent trumpets and trombones. The sister wanted us to come to the shoemakers before they left off work.

So we left the musicians playing their triumphant march. Well may they play it, fortunate little musicians, rescued from the darkness without, where no stars are shining, and monsters, not harmless and tamable like these, are wandering ready to make a prey of children, and weakness, and helpless things, vainly struggling against the dark and deadly powers of ignorance and want.

The little shoemakers were finishing for the day. They lived at the other end of the building in a cell all to themselves. There was a kind, eager young master to direct them; there were more gas-becks, more lights and shadows, brown-faced boys, drills and lasts, very thick little boots on the floor, with nails, drills, and shapes, and abundant energy. The sister laughed, seeing the fellows' desperate efforts. "Look at Carter," she said, "how hard he is working!" Carter grinned, but did not look up, and tugged away at his leather thongs more vigorously than ever. They offered to make me a pair of shoes. They had made some for the sister already. This very day a friend has consented to be measured for a pair of hobnailed boots. As we were finding our way down stairs back to the sister's room again, we began to meet trays of food, like trays in a pantomime, coming up apparently of their own accord. "Go down, trays," cried the sister, and the slices of bread, the mugs, &c., began slowly to descend again.

The sister told me that the little bandsman I had seen with the flute was the son of a soldier at the Cape, who had brought him to the Home before he left, and who regularly paid for him out of his earnings, and wished that he should be brought up a bandsman. Some children are drafted on to other institutions; some are apprenticed. Grown-up people are helped one way and another. I heard of a cook who had no clothes, but who knew of work. This man was given clothes, and allowed to live there long enough to save a few shillings out of his wages, so as to redeem his things and set up in a lodging for himself. The report tells of newspaper editors and musicians helped on to work. Servants come in great straits, and they, too, are assisted.

I have not space to set down all the ways and means, and people, and wants, and supplies, that are brought together here.

It is pleasant to come away from these refugees and hospitals with a remembrance of children's laughter in the twilight, and voices at play, of troubles quieted, of the sick and wounded made whole, of a divine light of hope and love shining upon the arid and blighted vineyard, and the weary or failing laborers at work among the vines.

CLERGYMEN IN PRISON.—The prisoner had been a clergyman in the Church of England for upward of twenty years, and during that long period had discharged his duties to the satisfaction of his flock and his superiors in the church. I believe he had made an imprudent second marriage. His wife was beneath him in social position, and, being inclined to habits of extravagance, had incurred debts which his small income could not meet. He used funds intrusted to his care by some society for the purpose of liquidating these debts, intending to replace them when his stipend became due. These funds happened, however, to be wanted much sooner than had been customary; he was not able to produce them, and the consequence was penal servitude for a very long period. I could not help pitying the prisoner. He had never rubbed shoulders with the world. An occasional evening with the squire's family or in the homes of the less exalted among his parishioners had been almost his only opportunity of gaining a knowledge of life. He was apparently very penitent, and often I noticed him shedding tears, (a very unusual sight in a convict prison,) and he seemed to feel his degrading and cruel punishment very keenly indeed. He was very kind to the prisoners, and was a great favorite with them, and in consequence not in the very best odor with the authorities. He was, like myself, employed as a reader in the workrooms, but was soon removed to another prison, where he is now employed tailoring! What will he—what can he do when liberated? I heard of three other clergymen who had been convicts; one of them went abroad after he was liberated, and soon afterward died. A second went to a part of the country where he thought he would not be known, opened a school which was not very successful, got into good society, and for a time was very comfortable and happy. One day, however, a cabman who came to drive him to a gentleman's house recognized him as an old prison companion, and, the fact having become known, he was obliged soon afterward to leave the neighborhood. The third met with a fate somewhat similar. He happened to be at an evening party, in the house of a friend; one of the guests would not remain in his company, and, to save the party from shipwreck, he threw himself overboard into the great ocean of life. Perhaps some friendly fish has swallowed him and cast him on a Christian shore! I never heard of him again. —"*Six Years in the Prisons of England,*" *in Temple Bar.*

A WREATH OF FANCIES.

WEAPONS.

Both swords and guns are strong, no doubt,
And so are tongue and pen,
And so are sheaves of good bank notes
To sway the souls of men.
But guns and swords, and gold and thought,
Though mighty in their sphere,
Are sometimes feebler than a smile,
And poorer than a tear.

FOUNDERED.

How many a glorious morning have I seen
Darken ere noon in fearfullest eclipse!
How many a sea, pellucid and serene,
Have I known treacherous to deep laden ships.
Alas! alas! how many a gallant soul—
Artist, romancer, scholar, bard, divine,
Poor wherries in the wild Atlantic roll—
Have I seen founder in the pitiless brine!

A GRAVE.

Bury me not, bury me not,
Under the greenwood tree;
Bury me not in the earth at all,
Bury me in the sea.

What do I care for a monument?
What for a lying scroll?
What for a record of this or that?
I am a living soul!

And if the spirit should haunt
The place where the body lies,
Then mine shall float on the flying wind,
Betwixt the waves and skies.

Spite, nor malice, nor scorn,
Shall designate the spot,
And the whirling breeze shall sing the dirge
Of one remembered not.

THE GREAT WARRIOR.

I am a warrior, stout and strong,
I've fought the cold world, hard and long,
I've fought it for a crust of bread,
And for a place to lay my head.
I've fought it for my name and pride,
Back to the wall, with both hands tied;
I've felt its foot upon my brain,
And struggled, and got up again!
And so I will, if so I must,
Until this dust returns to dust.
Meanwhile the battle rages on,
Let me die fighting and begone!

HEAVEN AND HELL.

Is Heaven a place, or state of mind?
Let old experience toll!
Love carries Heaven where'er it goes,
And Hatred carries Hell.

CLOUDS.

Nobody looks at the clouds
With a love that equals mine,
I know them in their beauty,
In the morn or the even shine.

I know them and possess them,
My castles in the air,
My palaces, cathedrals,
And hanging gardens fair.

Sometimes I think, star-gazing,
That many a monarch proud,
Has far less joy in his halls of stone
Than I in my halls of cloud.

THE DEVIL AND I.

The devil? Yes, I have often seen him,
Changeful ever in form and face;
Once in the shape of a lump of money,
Once like a maid in her youthful grace.
Once like a life-long hope accomplished,
Once in the shape of a thought instill'd;
Once in the guise of my heart's ambition,
Once like a promise of joy fulfilled!

Never he comes as a roaring lion.
No! He is always calm and bland,
Courteous, witty, and pleasant spoken
As the bravest gentleman in the land.
'Tis a cheating game that we play together;
But he's not so clever as men opine!
I know that his worship's dice are loaded—
He does not know that I've loaded MINE!

—Charles Dickens' All the Year Round.

A VISIT TO DANCING DERVISHES.

Figure to yourself the architecture of Rosherville Gardens or Cremorne, rather than the sombre structures of European convents, and you will more easily understand my description of the home of the turning dervishes. Green is the prevailing color of the narrow street front, which, beside the open gate, displays iron-grated windows, separating their cemetery from the passing crowd. For some reason or other, perhaps for no reason, the surface of Turkish cemeteries is always allowed to assume any amount of natural disorder, and the few gravestones of the dervishes are partly overgrown by high weeds, among which I saw a large tortoise very leisurely feeding. The universal Koran is quoted in gilded letters above the gateway, and high over all a gilded crescent surmounts the entrance. A paved way led us to the door of a gayly-painted rotunda, about five-and-forty feet in diameter, in which the performance was to take place.

This building was also surmounted with a gilded crescent, and commanded a glorious view of Scutari, the Bosphorus, the forest of masts in the Golden Horn, and over these the pleasant white and green of the old Seraglio. The interior was arranged octagonally, and like a veritable *salon de danse.* I was reminded of the Alhambra in Leicester-square, or a tumbler's kiosk at Cremorne. The octagonal gallery, which covered every side but that of the *mihrah,* was on three sides trellised with woodwork for the better sequestration of Turkish ladies, and the outside of the screen was painted with green trees of many heights and forms. That part of the gallery opposite the *mihrah* was in possession of the orchestra, who played upon drums, flutes and small stringed harps; another portion was reserved for the Sultan, and decorated with duly gilded magnificence; the remainder was crowded with Turks.

We exchanged our boots for slippers at the entrance, and found that two of the divisions beneath the gallery were allotted to infidels. The remaining six, including the *mihrah,* were filled with the squatting Turks. A low, open-worked, iron railing, also octagonal, in line with the overhanging gallery, separated us from the polished waxed floor of plain wood, which was unoccupied except by a cushion of red-dyed sheepskins against the side next the *mihrah,* and a narrow border of matting neatly laid along the railing around the entire arena.

Scarcely had we time to make these observations, when the *iman* entered—a short old man, with shriveled features and snow-white beard, whose very slow footfall seemed the compound result of great age and a deep sense of the dignity of his position. He wore a flower-pot hat, of white felt, bound with a green scarf, and a loose purple robe. His features were motionless, and with folded hands, he made no unnecessary movement in walking to his place on the red sheepskins. Once or twice he lifted his bright eyes upon the assembled crowd, and gleams of fire seemed a light behind the passive features. He made a very little heap cross-legged upon his mat, and acknowledged, with elevated dignity, the deep bows with which the dervishes saluted him as they followed him barefooted into the arena. When all were assembled and seated on their heels against the railing, occupying the three sides of the octagon most distant from the *iman,* he held his hands open before him like a book, the invariable action of the Turks when reciting from the Koran, and mumbled for some time in a low voice, all the dervishes listening motionless, the more devout with heads hanging so near the floor that, if the fawn-colored "flower-pots" had not been tightly fitted, they must have rolled off before the reverend *iman.*

Suddenly all fell forward on their hands with a noise which startled me, and in prostrate adoration touched the floor with their foreheads. Then uprose each dervish, and, dropping his robe upon the matting behind him, stood up in dancing costume—a short white jacket open upon a white shirt, a long white petticoat trailing an inch upon the floor, the hem loaded with a little lead. The aged *iman* lifted himself up, and, bowing profoundly to the *mihrah*—which, beyond a foreground of fezzed and turbaned Turks, was simply ornamented with gilded verses from the Koran, and the acknowledgments of bequests to the fraternity from Sultans and other great people—turned in passing to the other side of his seat, and repeated the bow. Followed by the white-clad dervishes, who precisely imitated his bows and turning before the *mihrah,* all slowly and in single file encircled the arena three times, bowing in the same manner each time they passed the eastern side. The music kept slow and solemn measure with their movement, and after the third tour was finished the *iman* resumed his seat, while the dervishes, as they passed to his right hand, commenced waltzing, the music becoming louder and its time quicker. Without any apparent manœuvre, they so arranged themselves that two concentric rings pirouetted around a central dervish, who precisely kept his ground beneath the pendant glass chandelier.

Their action would drive the best waltzer in Europe mad with envy. With folded arms, they glided into the waltz, their petticoats gradually expanding till they assumed the shape of an inverted wine-glass, and with their arms extended, their hands open, one palm upward, the other downward, their head inclining to the right side—they sailed onward, the double motion of their orbit performed with mathematical precision and wondrous grace. The position of their hands signifies the acceptance, with that up lifted, of the gifts of heaven, and the rejection, with that down-turned, of the things of earth. Nevertheless, the faces of some of the dervishes expressed their concern for those very earthy things, their big coarse feet, and their properly rapid motion over the polished floor: but others, with nearly closed eyes and slightly open mouth, seemed, indeed, to be serenely dreaming of things far off and immaterial. You will not laugh at me, I trust, when I assure you that several of these men who before the turning commenced had appeared clumsy soulless creatures, now became positively beautified by their abstraction in the dance, and, what was most extraordinary, they kept up this waltz *à deux temps* for half an hour, without once coming in contact with each other, though in the circles there was not a foot of space between the whirling petticoat of each dervish.

Twice the oldest of their brotherhood, who kept on his blue robe and did not dance, walked between the circles, pausing for ten seconds between each footstep. To see this old man, with very solemn face and tragic walk, passing between the whirling white dancers like a being of another world, never once moving his head to right or left, though I expected that every moment their hands, whisking past his ears, would box them soundly, was a most strange spectacle, and the whole ceremony, which consisted in the dance, renewed after a short pause, introduced me unconsciously to the infectious spirit of these rites, which is mental abstraction.

These violent gyrations clear the mind of the haze of pre-engaging thoughts which cannot be thrown off at will but by some such process, and allow its complete occupation by any chosen idea, with those who from practice are able to preserve some degree of serenity during the rapid motion. I do not think that all these dervishes were dreaming, as they turned, of their own share in the paradise of Mahomet, but probably some were under the influence of such fancies, quite forgetful of the place and scene, while others were occupied with their own skill in the performance, and perhaps less worthy thoughts of pillau and tobacco—of of which their wind-making petticoats blew a strong odor to my nose.—"*From the Levant,*" *By B. A. Arnold.*

CHARLES DICKENS.—What might not Mr. DICKENS have been if to his many natural gifts he had added culture; if he had spurned popularity, and resolved to aim at nothing short of perfection! He does not overwhelm and fret us with minutiæ, after the fashion of Mr. WILKIE COLLINS, with whom the hero's making a memorandum with a quill pen instead of his wonted gold nib may be an incident pregnant with the gravest consequences, and most important to bear in mind. But from first to last there is hardly an incident introduced at random, and which does not bear on the plot; hardly a character really superfluous, and contributing nothing toward working out the general result. We may note, too, the care and skill with which the various lines of the story are made to converge and fit together, yet without strain or effort. It is true, of course, that Mr. DICKENS's ignorance of, or indifference to, the laws of human action give him an advantage in weaving his plots somewhat similar to that enjoyed by the romance writers of former days, who could always avail themselves of spectres, or trap-doors, or secret springs in the wall, or providential bandits, *à discrétion.* His little worlds are so completely subject to his fiat that it is not such a difficult task for him to produce order and harmony. But granting that the *dramatis personæ* are too often impossibilities or inanities, we must admit the dexterity with which they are moved about. His fertility in incident is so great that coupled with that tendency to glaring effects to which we have already adverted, it often leads him astray. One being as easy to him as the other, his taste is not sufficiently healthy to reject the improbable and extravagant, when the natural and simple would have served just as well. Witness the death of Krook, the old rag-and-bone seller, from spontaneous combustion, in "Bleak House." It is a *vexata quæstio* whether what is called "spontaneous combustion" ever happened, or is possible, and this alone constitutes a grave objection against employing it in a novel, unless there were some strong counterbalancing advantage. But beyond an opportunity for a little extra "sensationalism," nothing is gained. The old man had to die, and to die suddenly; but that was all, and that might have been managed in a dozen ways. It is no more than might have been expected that Mr. DICKENS, with his quick eye for the use of accessories, should excel in the setting of his stories. This is by no means an unimportant merit. There are men who might have conceived Mr. Pickwick and Sam Weller, for instance, but would have spoiled their creation, or, at any rate greatly weakened its effect, by painting them on an inappropriate background. But the old-fashioned inns, and the Manor Farm, with their good-fellowship, high living, and vulgar comfort, constitute a kind of atmosphere exactly suited to the existence of such creatures. We see them really colored by its hues, though without thinking how much the picture owes to the medium. To the question, "Is Mr. DICKENS' genius dramatic or not?" we should answer, "Not dramatic but melodramatic."—"*Charles Dickens,*" *in the Contemporary Review.*

VALUE OF OLD SOLDIERS.—Take two regiments, one young and newly raised, under a smart colonel and an active adjutant. In a year it may work beautifully, drill in the most perfect manner, be a very model of smartness on parade. Take another, an old regiment, with old traditions and an old name, under a commanding officer who has grown gray in the service, filled with men who have been years in arms. It will very likely move less smartly in the field, be not so well turned out on parade, and will certainly be more given to grumbling in quarters; but is there any man who has ever led men to war who would not prefer one regiment like the last to three like the first? It was the fate of the writer to be once with one of England's greatest soldiers, now no more, in a distant land during the mutiny of an army and the revolt of a people, and nothing struck him so much as the deep anxiety of that veteran chief, who had literally grown gray in war, to obtain even one regiment of old soldiers whom he knew and on whom he could thoroughly rely, and the perfect tranquillity which came over him when he did obtain it.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE KING OF THE BEGGARS.—BAMFYLDE MOORE CAREW, "the king of the beggars," was the son of the rector of Bickleigh, and was born seven years before the accession of Queen ANNE. BAMFYLDE'S scrapes began at Tiverton, where he led the stag hounds across some corn fields, and then ran away from school to avoid punishment. He joined some gypsies, and soon became conspicuous among them by his skill in disguise and begging, and his fondness for the wild, free, yet dissolute and lawless life. Soon after being chosen king of the beggars, CAREW was arrested at Barnstaple, sent to Exeter, and there, without trial, sentenced to transportation to Maryland for five years. At this time, transported men were sold to the planters. CAREW soon escaped from his master, and, flying to the woods, got among the Indians, and was helped by them on toward Pennsylvania. On returning to England, CAREW, occasionally visiting his family in disguise, continued his career of beggar and small swindler, passing off as a shipwrecked sailor, broken-down farmer, or old rag woman; occasionally owning himself to friends of his family, and rejoicing quite as much in his own ingenuity and the success of his disguises as in the money he obtained. He is said, in old chap books, to have made money by successes in the lottery, and to have eventually returned to Bickleigh, and died there in 1758. It seems remarkable how such a book as the *Life of Bamfylde Moore Carew* could ever have remained a popular chap book for a whole century; for, except his adventures among the Indians, and the narrative of his two transportations, the biography is little but a series of tricks to extort money. One day he was an old beggar woman laden with children, in her arms and on her back; the next day a burnt-out blacksmith, the day after a rheumatic miser. A mad Tom, a shipwrecked sailor, or a rat-catcher, CAREW could assume any disguise at a moment's notice, always to the confusion of justices of the peace and the bleeding of the benevolent. The editor of one edition of the *Life of Bamfylde Moore Carew* thinks it necessary to defend his hero. "The morality of our hero," he says, apologetically, "is obvious in the various reflections he makes as he finds himself in different situations. His lessons are from the vast volume of nature; and though he passed but for a beggar, he often appears to have possessed every charm of the mind, and what is more worthy of praise—those better qualities of the heart, without which the others are but frivolous." Modern readers find in the rogue's adventures no trace of anything but promptitude and ingenuity.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

THE TOMB OF SULTAN MAHMOUD.—A doorway at the end of this alcove admitted us to the kiosk in which were the tombs of Sultan MAHMOUD and five of the Sultanas of his harem. The conical ceiling was richly ornamented with moulded flowers and wreaths in white plaster, and from the centre was suspended a splendid chandelier of glass, which was unnecessary by day, as the apartment was full of light from the plain glass windows, protected on the outside by gilded gratings. The floor was carpeted except where it was occupied by the oblong tombs. That of Sultan MAHMOUD stood diagonally before the door upon a platform raised about a foot from the ground, surrounded by a silver railing about ten feet in length by six feet in width. The coarse workmanship of this railing, and of the four large candlesticks,—one at each corner, with a wax candle six inches thick in each, their wicks concealed by large silver extinguishers,—was very inferior, no better than that of the commonest articles of pewter in England. One could hardly believe in the value of the metal so badly chased; but we greatly admired the embroidery, in silver thread, of the pall of black velvet which enveloped the sarcophagus, the lid of which was A-shaped, and sloping from the head to the feet. At the head, on a block of wood exactly fitting it, was fixed the red velvet fez of the Sultan, with a circle of brilliants in front, and, projecting from this jeweled ornament, a plume of light-brown feathers; below this a twisted scarf of lilac and yellow, of Persian manufacture, lay over the head of the tomb. The splendid embroidery of the pall within the fringe and border was in Turkish characters. In lesser oblong railings of silver gilt, ranged to the left hand of the Sultan, were the five tombs of his ladies, each covered with fine Persian shawls. In a little apartment adjoining were the similarly-shaped tombs of one of Sultan MAHMOUD'S sons and of three other ladies who had, I believe, formed part of the Sultan's harem. The son's tomb had a fez upon it, which distinguishes the graves of men from those of women.—*From the Levant, by R. A. Arnold.*

TURKISH TOBACCO.—I never saw a Turk who had not a tobacco-pouch, generally a leathern bag closed with a string. But the tobacco they carry for cigarettes, or common pipes, is not smoked in the water-pipe. For this—the great luxury of the Turk in his *café* or at the door of his bazaar—there is, properly speaking, but one sort, the *tombeki* of Persia. This is not cut fine, but the thick leaves are cut into small fragments, and the smoker rarely removes the pipe of hot charcoal which is laid upon the tobacco for lighting. Were it not for this continuous fire, the light would not remain in this coarse tobacco. The *tombeki* is so strong that its smoke could not be safely inhaled except through the medium of water; even in the *narghileh* it will cause the smoker's brain to reel with the dreamy satiety which is the Turkish drunkenness and earthly paradise; and in preparation, this tobacco is washed twice before the leaves are broken up. For cigarette smoking, there is no tobacco like the yellow-leaved weed of Macedonia, which is sold in the bazaars in fine long cuttings; for the *chebouk* there is a coarser sort, the average price of cut tobacco in Stamboul being about 18d. a pound.—*From the Levant, by R. A. Arnold.*

WHAT THEY WOULD DO.—Suppose that all the bonds, ties and connections at present existing through marriage were suddenly sundered—suppose that all the married people, and unmarried people too, were free to form what new connections they desired—suppose, in short, that without damage done to moral or social order, every existing, imminent, or possible marriage were to be quashed, upon one particular day, and people allowed to form, on the following day, new combinations for the rest of their lives—how many of the old combinations would be revived? We propound the question in no cynical mood whatever; and certainly without the least notion that such an abrogation of marriage is desirable or probable. But, as a mere speculation, imagine that every married man and woman were legally and morally permitted, to-morrow morning, to go and marry somebody else; and then try to anticipate the extraordinary results of such a social convulsion. That a very large number would rejoice to have their present bonds annulled is certain. That a large number would, after their past experiences, be mortally afraid of marrying again, is probable. That some husbands and wives, who had hitherto been remarkable for their affectionate bearing toward each other in public, would seize the first moment to fly asunder, is also probable. That not a few would leave their spouses, and marry other people's spouses similarly set free, is, we regret to believe, possible. And that a large proportion of the people who thus would rush into new combinations would in a short time begin to regret them, and to wish for a return of the old state of affairs, we may take for granted. —"*What Married Men Would Do,*" *in Temple Bar.*

THE STREETS OF SCUTARI.—Reform, introducing the manners and customs of Western Europe, is pushing its way with rapid strides in Stamboul, but Scutari is more Turk and Tory. In the Asiatic town, you meet with comparatively few Frankish trousers, and the veils of the women are more opaque than those which only pretend to hide the beauties of Stamboul. A bed of tulips is not more brightly colored than the street of Scutari with Turkish women. Their enveloping mantles, which appear as shapeless as a sheet thrown across the shoulders, are always of a single color, and generally of one material, a sort of fine cashmere. Geranium red and rose color, blues, violets, greens, yellow, white, a light drab and salmon color—these two last are most affected by old ladies. One or both hands find occupation in holding the mantle together in front, and in Summer the women very rarely wear other than shoes or high boots, of yellow leather, generally a pair of high boots, like short "Wellingtons," very loose upon the leg, with a pair of slippers over them which they throw off on entering a mosque or a house.—*From the Levant, by R. A. Arnold.*

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!—Wembury Hall was as commonplace inside as it was out. There was the usual quantity of stuffed birds, Indian bows and arrows, and third-rate pictures. The only feature to distinguish its interior from any other small country-house was the number of its clocks and barometers. There were four barometers; one in the porch, one in the vestibule, one in the Admiral's dressing-room, and one in the passage upstairs. As for clocks, they literally swarmed. And they all struck. That was the most aggravating feature about them. If they had but indicated the flight of time by the pointing of their hands on the dial-plate alone, so that all who chose to run might read—well; but every one of them told the hour, and a good many struck the quarters as well. There was no possibility of ignoring the time of day in that house, unless you became blind and deaf at once. Moreover, there was a Chinese gong, with a sepulchral, judgment-day note, enough to destroy anybody with delicate nerves. This gong was never silent from morn till night. People were gonged to breakfast, luncheon, dinner, tea and supper; besides family prayers twice a day, and a kind of supplementary service which went by the name of "morning reading."—"*Estelle Russell,*" *in Macmillan's Magazine.*

A CHOIR AT SEA.—There was another Sunday, when an officer of the ship read the service. It was quiet and impressive, until we fell upon the dangerous and perfectly unnecessary experiment of striking up a hymn. After it was given out we all rose, but everybody left it to somebody else to begin. Silence resulting, the officer (no singer himself) rather reproachfully gave us the first line again, upon which a rosy pippin of an old gentleman, remarkable throughout the passage for his cheerful politeness, gave a little stamp with his boot (as if he were leading off a country dance) and blithely warbled us into a show of joining. At the end of the first verse we became, through these tactics, so much refreshed and encouraged that none of us, howsoever unmelodious, would submit to be left out of the second verse; while as to the third, we lifted up our voices in a sacred howl, that left it doubtful whether we were the more boastful of the sentiments we united in professing, or of professing them with a most discordant defiance of time and tune.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

WHAT RABBI JEHOSHA SAID.

Rabbi Jehosha used to say
That God made angels every day,
Perfect as Michael and the rest
First brooded in creation's nest,
Whose only office was to cry
Hosanna! once, and then to die;
Or rather, with Life's essence blent,
To be led home from banishment.

Rabbi Jehosha had the skill
To know that Heaven is in God's will;
And doing that, though for a space
One heart-beat long, may win a grace
As full of grandeur and of glow
As Princes of the Chariot know.

'Twere glorious, no doubt, to be
One of the strong-winged Hierarchy,
To burn with Seraphs, or to shine
With Cherubs, deathlessly divine;
Yet I, perhaps, poor earthly clod,
Could I forget myself in God,
Could I but find my nature's clew
Simply as birds and blossoms do,
And but for one rapt moment know
'Tis Heaven must come, not we must go,
Should win my place as near the throne
As the pearl-angel of its zone,
And God would listen 'mid the throng
For my one breath of perfect song,
That, in its simple human way,
Said all the Host of Heaven could say.

—From Lowell's "Under the Willows and Other Poems."

STATUE MAKING.

From All the Year Round.

Some great sculptors, MICHAEL ANGELO among them, have occasionally, themselves, hewn their statues straight out of the block of marble, without going through the preliminary courses of modelling in clay, and casting in plaster; but this is very rarely done, for in the first place the work would be too long for any artist who has a regard for his time, and in the second the hewing of the marble demands a special practical experience, which makes it an art apart. A sculptor would probably spoil a hundred blocks of marble, before making so much as a statuette a foot high, were he to trust himself only in the matter. Even MICHAEL ANGELO, when he tried to dispense with the "statuary," or "practitioner," succeeded only in making fragments of figures. Not being an adept in judging of the size of the block he needed, he was constantly finding that he had miscalculated, and that an arm, a leg, or a head must remain unfinished in consequence.

The "statuary," who is often an artist of great merit, and possessed of as much talent in his way as the sculptor in his, sets the plaster model on a platform, measures it, and places it side by side with a block of marble of the requisite height and breadth. This done, he applies to the model an instrument of mathematical precision, by which he obtains the detailed measure of every part and angle of the state. He then returns to the marble, and roughly sketches on the outside of it by means of points, a sort of outline of the figure or group. Upon each of the spots where he has marked a point with his pencil, a workman bores a hole with an awl, taking great care, however, not to bore a fraction of an inch deeper than he is told. When the statuary has inspected all the sides of the block, and when the holes have all been bored according to his directions, the marble looks as though it had been riddled by bullets. A second workman now appears, with a chisel and hammer to hew away the fragments of marble between the different holes, and along the pencil lines drawn as guide marks. This work is more or less easy, according as the attitude of the statte is simple or fanciful. If the figure be one of a modern personage standing placidly with his arms by his sides, attired in the clothes of our day, and with nothing eccentric in the posture of his legs, the task offers no difficulties, and may be intrusted to a very ordinary workman; but if the subject be a group or a figure in an attitude—for instance, like that of Ajax defying the lightning—the chisel cannot be intrusted to any but a practised hand, and every blow of the hammer must be struck with the greatest caution. The appearance presented by the marble when the preparatory hewing has ended, is that of some person or persons thickly wrapped up in a shroud. The outlines of head and body can be vaguely detected under the white covering, but nothing more; and it is not until the statuary himself has set to work with his finer chisel and more delicate hand, that a tangible form begins to emerge from the hard mass. First the head, then the shoulders and trunk, then the legs, and then the armsand hands appear. The arms and hands, if outstretched, are reserved to the last; if detached first from the block, the oscillations caused by the chisel in hewing the other parts of the marble might shake and crack them. This is a very necessary precaution, and it is even usual to keep the arms, the fingers and other projecting parts of marble statues continually supported by props of wood, until the moment when the work is set upon its pedestal, and uncovered.

When the statue is handed over again to the sculptor, that he may give the final touches to it, there sometimes remains scarcely anything for him to do. This is the case when the "statuary" is himself a first-rate artist, and can trust himself to imitate to a nicety, the slightest details of form and expression in the plaster model. But such examples are rare; less because of the incapacity of statuaries, than by reason of the natural desire which every artist has, to terminate in person the work he has conceived and begun. The statue is usually returned to the sculptor in a half-finished state, the fine touches which will constitute the special beauty of the work yet remaining to be done. The most delicate of tools are then employed; slender chisels with the finest points; toy hammers with scarcely a weight to them, little graters that fit on, something like thimbles, to the top of the forefinger. And to polish the marble and smooth it, tripoli, lead, chamois-leather, sand-paper, sponges steeped in oil, and the palm of the hand are used. When the work represents a naked figure, the amount of care needed for the correct modelling of the limbs and muscles is inconceivable. Works like the "Laocoon," the "Dying Gladiator," the "Venus of Medici," the "Apollo Belvedere," must have cost the makers more trouble and anxiety than any sum of money could repay. And it is but common generosity on the part of the critic, even when he pauses before what he considers a faulty statue, to be very lenient in his judgment of it.

AN OLD SUPERSTITION.—It is truly said that superstition is hard to kill, and particularly at Paris. One of the superstitions prevailing is as to the influence of the number 13. So fearful are many persons of this number that they would on no account sit down thirteen at table, because they hold that one of the thirteen would be sure to die in the course of the year. An example of this folly was presented the other day in a house in the Faubourg St. Honoré. A grand dinner was to be given, the table was richly laid, and ten persons were about to seat themselves thereat. The door of the saloon, where conversation, like absinthe, sharpened the appetites, was opened brusquely, and instead of the domestic, three intimate friends of the family entered, one after the other, and said that they had come to take "pot-luck." The first and second were graciously and smilingly welcomed, but at the third the master of the house and the ladies turned pale. It was evident that they were superstitious in the house. All at once one of the ladies of the family left the saloon. The rearrangement of the table for the accommodation of the additional convives seemed an explanation sufficient for her absence. She returned in a short time, and a few moments afterward the guests took their seats at table. There were fourteen! The fourteenth had been hastily invited, and had exorcised all the "bad luck" of the fatal number 13. He was, no doubt, picked up by chance. In Paris it is alleged that there are people who make a profession of being the "fourteenth at table," and who keep themselves ready toward dinner time in certain café and public-houses to go wherever they may be summoned. But though I have often heard of people of this profession, I never could learn where the professors "hold out." —*Paris Correspondence London Paper.*

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Cortes—The Future Sovereign—Party Struggles—Queen Isabella's Manifesto—The Cuban Insurrection.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1869.

The Cortes is still occupied with the internal organization. As soon as this is got through, which will probably be toward the end of the week, the heavy work of the session will commence. As regards the Constitution of the Bureaux there will be little or no change on the present arrangements, with perhaps the exception of the election of another President in place of RIBERO, who, it is understood, is to accept a portfolio under the projected ministerial modifications.

The question of the form of government being settled in the minds of the majority, the chances of the two most prominent candidates for the throne are being discussed with more or less warmth and acrimony. It is a promising indication in favor of Don FERNANDO, of Portugal, that the Montpensier organs are assailing and caricaturing his moral weaknesses. They have discovered that he has a ballet dancer as mistress, and some even affirm that he is married to her. Neither of these assertions are correct. The lady in question is a vocalist and not a dancer, which makes some difference, and there never has been any question of marriage between them. But, admitting that Don FERNANDO is a Prince rather lax in his notions in this respect, it would derogate nothing from his kingly qualifications in the eyes of the Spanish nation. Some of the best monarchs that have ruled over the European nations have not been over particular about the number or quality of their *laisons*. It is certain that if ISABELLA had only had the good sense to prevent her love affairs interfering with her duties to her people, she might have continued to occupy the throne peaceably to her dying day. The moral sense of her subjects was not so shocked by the number of her lovers as by the influence which she allowed them to exercise upon public affairs. Had she been a woman of the stamp of ELIZABETH of England or CATHARINE of Russia, she might have pursued the bent of her inclinations to the end, and would no doubt have escaped the criticisms of those who were the first to profit by her follies, and the first to turn against and betray her.

Up to the present time the members of the Government have been unable to come to any agreement among themselves as to the candidate they mean to support. When a vote was last taken in the Council of Ministers there were four in favor of Don FERNANDO, four for the Duc DE MONTPENSIER, and one neuter (PRIM.) The fact, however, that the *Imparcial*, SERRANO'S organ, has latterly inclined toward the claims of the Portuguese Prince is assumed to indicate the direction which the preferences of the majority in the Chambers are likely to take.

PARTY STRUGGLES IN THE CORTES.

The report of the Committee of Credentials on the Cadiz and Malaga elections will commence the war of parties in the Chamber. The Republicans mean to avail themselves of it to make a fierce onslaught upon the Government, and it is probable that all the oratorical talent in the House will be brought into play on this occasion. In the Republican ranks, besides the leaders, all men of acknowledged ability, there are a number of young Deputies who have given proof of their talents in the electoral campaign, and who are eager to distinguish themselves in this more enlarged field. On the questions which are to initiate the debates they will have abundant opportunity to demonstrate their powers. The massacres of Cadiz and Malaga were unquestionably provoked by the equivocal and dishonest proceedings of the Government, and there will be a fine theme for eloquence in the exposure of their manœuvres and the blood unnecessarily spilt there. One of the new Parliamentary orators who is most likely to distinguish himself on the benches of the Left is FERDINAND GARRIDO. He has been hitherto mostly known as a writer, though the speeches delivered by him during the recent electoral campaign have attracted a great deal of attention. In voice, person and manner he is the very *beau ideal* of a popular tribune. Even in conversation his energetic and passionate nature can scarcely find expression in the rich abundance of the language which a highly cultivated intellect and a mastery of various tongues place at his command. If I am not mistaken, he will speedily earn the character of being one of the best debaters in the Chamber. A man who enjoys a great reputation as a popular speaker, but who, I fear, will not sustain it in this new sphere, is EMILIO CASTELAR. When he has had time to prepare his speeches, and he has no opposition to fear, there is no orator that I know of here who contrives so thoroughly to enlist and fascinate the attention of an audience. His fine and sensitive nature, however, does not qualify him for the rough encounters and personalities of the parliamentary forum.

On the Ministerial side of the House there are also several young aspirants who are likely to make a name in the present session. Foremost among these is M. MORETE Y PRENDERGAST, the Deputy from Ciudad Real. He is a man of varied accomplishments, a brilliant speaker and one of the most thoroughly educated political economists in the Chamber. Had M. FIGUEROLA, the Minister of Finance, been guided by the counsels which he gave him, he would have avoided many of the blunders on which his administration has been wrecked. There was one thing which struck me forcibly, in the aspect of the Cortes on the opening of the session, and that was the generally youthful appearance of its members. It is to be hoped that the introduction of young blood in the National Assembly will help to swell the patriotic element, and keep it out of the category of the legislatures which have sold and betrayed the country.

MINISTERIAL MODIFICATIONS.

In the *Salon de Conferencias*, yesterday, the plans of the majority were pretty freely discussed in the event of their being unable to agree immediately on the choice of a sovereign. SERRANO, PRIM and TOPETE are to be continued in their present positions, with the power of changing the rest of the Ministry. Of these there is to be a clean sweep, with probably the exception of RUIZ TORILLA, the Minister of Instruction and Agriculture. This gentleman is a man of enlarged views, great energy and unquestionable patriotism. Of all the members of the present Cabinet he is the Minister who has done the most work and, done it the most intelligently. RIVERO will propably take the Ministry of the Interior, and the other departments will be filled up by M. M. ULLOA, CANTERO, MARTOS and SILVELA. This list is, of course, to a certain extent, speculative, but as the Deputies from whom it is derived are members of the Ministerial side of the House, it may be concluded that it represents correctly the purpose of the majority in the event of its being found necessary to continue the present provisional state of things until the basis of the Constitution are settled.

MANIFESTO OF ISABELLA.

The Count DE SAN LUIS, to whom some of the journals attributed the authorship of the manifesto which has just been published by the Ex-Queen, has expressed his marked disapproval of it. The *Epoca*, which cannot be suspected of any partiality for the present *regimé*, also condems it strongly. It cannot comprehend, it says, how the Queen could have been induced to put forth a document, so contrary to the spirit of the revolution, and so utterly regardless of what is passing in Madrid. The document is, in fact, so absurd that for some days doubts existed as to its authenticity.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

Recent dispatches from Cuba announce the suspension of civil liberties on the island by the Captain-General, and the establishment of a council of war for the trial of the insurgents. Besides the iron-plated vessels demanded by Gen. DULCE, orders have been issued for the immediate dispatch of an additional force of 10,000 men. The general impression here is that all these efforts will come too late. As to the loan of 400,000,000 of reals asked for by the Captain-General, people say that it would be better to let the island go than to resort to any fresh financial expedient of this sort. It is affirmed that the Government have introduced a clause for the immediate abolition of slavery in their programme of the Constitution. I doubt the fact, for all their declarations and acts would go to establish the conclusion that they are in favor only of gradual emancipation.

In his last dispatch, Gen. DULCE asked of the Government to send him another General, and named BUCETA, a very capable officer. PRIM, who is anxious to get rid of Cavallero DE RODAS, SERRANO'S creature and PRIM'S bitter enemy, proposes to send him in place of BUCETA. As he is the *sabreur* of the Government, and he may be again wanting here in the event of the outbreak of fresh Republican troubles, it is doubtful that the Ministry will agree to his departure.

A GENERAL KILLED BY ACCIDENT.

One of the most esteemed officers in the Spanish army, Gen. SAENZ BURUAGA, was killed by a fall from his horse, on Sunday last, near the Fontuna Castellana. The animal run away with him, and came into collision with another horse and rider, the latter of whom was also severely hurt. The deceased had an imposing military funeral, and the number of civilians of all political parties who were present at it testified to the general esteem in which he was held.

ITALY.

Meeting of Parliament—Popular Instruction—Exposition of Wines—Politics—The Oecumenical Council—The Alabama Claims—The Carnival—Court News—An Earthquake Shock.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1869.

Parliament comes together to-day, after its ten days of amusement, or repose. The quiet of the Lent season will offer no distractions to excuse from work. The financial budget is first on the docket of business, and will at once be discussed. But it seems to be doubtful if Deputies enough can be got together to accomplish anything the first week. Notice has been sent by the President of the Cabinet to the members to be promptly in their places, under I do not know what penalties. This is nearly a wornout Parliament, and something is said about dissolving it and appealing to the country, if delegates cannot be made to come up to their duty. A step soon to be taken is the retirement of the forced paper circulation and a return to specie payments. The premium on coin is now reduced to about four per cent.

POPULAR INSTRUCTION.

The latest statistics that I have seen published of the condition of popular instruction in Italy are brought down to the year 1866. In that year the number of public and private schools was 31,117. Two years before, the number reported was 31,804. The reason of the falling off is not explained; but, taken in connection with the fact that the 1,178,743 pupils of 1864 rose to 1,217,870 in 1866, makes the general statement not at all discouraging. But more than one-third of the number in the rural districts only attend school a portion of the year. According to official figures, there are in the Italian Kingdom 7,750,000 male children below the age of 14. Of this great army of boys, it is estimated that more than 3,000,000 are old enough to be receiving instruction. Assuming that the population of girls is about equal to that of the other sex, it does not seem as if the effort at present made is at all in proportion to the magnitude of the demand. The fact is thrust in the face of the public that Italy has at present only one in eighteen of its population at school. The field is now free, and if there is any Protestant country rich enough and generous enough to take upon itself the education of this people, it may have the satisfaction of seeing Italy converted to the reformed religion in one or two generations; otherwise it may remain Catholic for all time. To show how completely education is in the hands of the priests, the fact should be mentioned that in 1864 there were 10,900 priests engaged as teachers of the schools. According to the report of 1866, the number had been reduced to 8,790. Nearly one-third of all the schools are in their hands, and in the rural communities their influence is almost supreme.

EXPOSITION OF WINES.

There has been open in Florence the past week an exposition of wines, the first that has been held for several years. Although this is a production of great importance in Italy, there is little effort made to improve the quality of the wines, so as to make them an article of external commerce. There is no reason why this should not be a source of wealth to the Italians, as it has been to the French; but to arrive at that there must be a display of equal skill and energy. There is hardly a hill-side or plain in all Italy but has its vine-garlands hanging from tree to tree, the equally poetical and economical manner in which the plant is trained here. The value of wine annually produced is $200,000,000, or $8 for each individual of the whole population. But much more important than the production of a certain quantity of juice is the possession of that degree of scientific and practical knowledge which will make certain that the quality shall be greatly improved. It is this to which the country is now called upon to give its attention. It is thought that the present product could in time be doubled, and if the excellence could be made twice as great, the profit would in the same proportion be augmented.

To the present show 350 specimens or parcels have been contributed. It cannot be said that precisely that number of distinct varieties are produced, but with the large number of proprietors to be found in Italy, and the varying conditions of soil and position, the differences of flavor and quality, although not great, indeed, are yet infinitely diverse. I shall obtain from the Minister of Agriculture certain promised information upon this subject, and give it to you in a future letter.

POLITICAL TOPICS.

As for politics, the party out of power is searching with as much activity as ever for elements of disorder, with the object in view to bring on a Ministerial crisis. With prudent treatment it is to be hoped that this craze will in time be cured or outgrown. The Italian Government seems to be on the point of recognizing the Mexican Republic. A Minister will probably before long be sent to President JUAREZ, and Signor DEL SOLAR is spoken of for the office. Gen. GARIBALDI has written another letter to the Cretans; as was to be expected, full of sympathy for their cause, but telling them that he cannot come, and can do little for them, and recommending them still to trust to the United States, paying us several handsome compliments.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Concerning the Œcumenical Council, there is a report current which is at least interesting, and may be founded upon some ground of probability. It is said that one of the questions to be introduced into the discussions is that of the policy, legality and advisableness of the election by the College of Cardinals of the successor of the reigning Pontiff while PIUS IX. is still living. If the sanction of the august authority should be given to this great innovation, the Sacred College will proceed immediately to elect, and the living Gerarch will know to whom he is to transmit his authority. I have not seen it stated whether there is any precedent for such a procedure; but the fact of PIUS IX.'s continuance in office for a longer period than any of his predecessors may be thought sufficient to justify an extraordinary step. The political sagacity of the prelates is called upon to show itself equal to the demands of an unusual situation, defeating, if possible, the projects of energetic public men pledged to destroy ecclesiastical power. The leading object of the projected Council is undoubtedly one of policy rather than of doctrine, and it will partake of the character of a great political convention. The clerical party has no longer material force of its own upon which it can rely, and if it can outwit in statecraft its enemies, it may prolong its triumph as a dominating force.

The Hall of Council in St. Peters will have accommodations for something less than a thousand, but none from the great world will be admitted. It is thought that the deliberations will end before the Easter solemnities of 1870. Latin will be the language of the Council, and considering the totally different manner in which it is pronounced by French, Germans and Italians, this great Bishops' talk will make a strange mess.

THE ALABAMA CLAIM.

As a faithful chronicler I am obliged to say that I have heard a general and emphatic expression of condemnation of the plan by which it is proposed to settle the American claims against England. No favor is shown to the scheme by military, men, lawyers or civilians, crowds of whom are passing this way. And on reflection, no outside observer can be surprised at such a condition of opinion or feeling. The American people would be different from every other if they were willing to sacrifice all the advantages of a position created by their enemies for their mortal hurt, but which, in the Providence of God, seems to have been converted into an instrument of chastisement. Such a settlement as the one proposed might save the pride of England, and put her once more at her ease, but it is doubtful if new credit would be gained to the American name or a new pledge of safety be obtained. The offence seems to demand a severer lesson.

THE CARNIVAL.

The Carnival is ended, and people have returned once more to sober pursuits. The festivities took on some animation before the close, but, here in Florence, at least, it was far from being the Carnival of former years. A week of half holidays could not but set invention at work, and not a few pleasurable devices were sought out. Every people has its own peculiar diversions, and it is hard to see how the Italians can give up a fanciful custom so exclusively their own. Crowded populations must get rid of their surplus electricity, and with us it goes off in the strife of business and in unpoetical election excitements. The time will come, it is to be hoped, when the shows which engage most the sympathies of the heart will be those to which art lends its refinement, and the stimulants which raise the intellect contribute.

All the bells are ringing and the air is full of melody. The great bell of the Cathedral, of sixteen thousand pounds weight, is booming out its *basso profondo* and San Lorenzo calls to Santa Croce to ring a more earnest appeal to the faithful not to forget their religious duties. There will be preaching in the churches for forty days. Pastors will exort to lean living, and while the innocent sheep are feeding upon the herb of the mountain, it may be that the keepers are feasting upon the fat of bullocks and goats, while the blood and entrails are given to the gods, as was the custom in the good old Pagan times. This we know, that the eloquence of the Italian tongue will do its best in these pulpit efforts of the five weeks of Quaresima, to persuade the erring back to dutiful ways.

COURT NEWS.

For a month, at least, we shall hear no more from English or Americans how they rubbed against Duke or Duchess at such a Minister's ball, or what the Countess so-and-so said, with estimates of the value of the jewels and laces she wore. The King is back from Naples, and showed himself according to promise, on the last day of the Corso, which was day before yesterday. The Princess MARGARETTE, poor dear thing, looks pale, it is said. Her health is frail, and there is just before her the trial of becoming for the first time a mother. The air of Naples should do her good; but it does not seem to have that effect. Here the sun shines out of the brightest Italian sky; the season is far advanced and the almond and plumb trees are in bloom, and in a few days the peach and apricot will follow. The mountains long ago cast their snows, and only on the far-off peaks of Carrara, eighty miles distant, does the sparkling frost linger.

AN EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

I forgot to mention last week that we have had our earthquake shock here in the Etrusia region. It was a gentle pulsation; no one hurt, or frightened even, and it came early in the morning, before anybody was awake. At Sienna the shock shook the town pretty rudely; some cracks were made, and the inhabitants were brought with alarm into the streets. The belfry of the Polazzo Vecchio is poised on a slender point, and until that comes down the earth may shudder, and we shall consider ourselves tolerably safe. The safety valves of Vesuvius and Etna have indicated that we have lately been running at rather high pressure.

ANGELICO.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Competitive Examinations for the Civil Service in England—Good Results of the System—Its Practical Application in Government Departments.

As great numbers of intelligent people in this country are convinced now that the one especial reform needed is the reform of our Civil Service, and as the best known step toward this is believed to be Mr. JENCKES' bill for establishing "competitive examinations," it becomes of importance to know the history of this movement in Great Britain.

What is called the competitive principle was first asserted in its broadest form in 1853, in a report on the organization of the permanent Civil Service, by Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE and Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN; and, in the following year the same method of selection was recommended for the Indian Civil Service by a Committee of which Lord MACAULEY was Chairman. As regards the Home Civil Service, the principle was affirmed, with equal breadth, in a resolution of the House of Commons, dated April 24, 1856, and in the following year, 1857, the House resolved unanimously, on the motion of Lord DE GREY and RIPON, then Lord GODERICH, that, "in the opinion of this House the experience acquired since the issuing of the order in Council of May 21, 1855, is in favor of the adoption of the principle of competition as a condition of entrance to the Civil Service, and that the application of that principle out to be extended in conformity with the resolution of the House agreed to on the 24th day of April, 1856."

In the year 1860 a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the whole subject of Civil Service appointments. This Committee, of which Lord STANLEY was the Chairman, after taking evidence as to the results of the system of competitive examination, so far as it had oeen hitherto tried, reported that "the evidence hitherto laid before Parliament, scanty and imperfect as it necessarily was, made strongly in favor of open competition," and declared, unequivocally, their opinion that "the best method of procuring competent persons to fill the junior clerkships in the Civil Service would be through a system of competitive examination, open to all subjects of the Queen." * * * *

The recommendations received the approval of Lord PALMERSTON, who was then at the head of the Government, and in the Spring of 1861 measures were taken for carrying them out as regards all those clerkships which were under the control of the Treasury.

The English Civil Service in its subordinate ranks had been conspicuous before the period spoken of, for its honesty and fidelity, owing to the permanency in office of each official of good character, but its efficiency had reached a very low point from the want of any test of qualification. To remedy this, the Order in Council of the 21st of May, 1855, was passed, the provisions of which were as follows:

1. To ascertain that the candidate is within the limits of age prescribed in the department to which he desires to be admitted.

2. To ascertain that the candidate is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties.

3. To ascertain that the character of the candidate is such as to qualify him for public employment; and

4. To ascertain that the candidate possesses the requisite knowledge and ability for the proper discharge of his official duties.

This important order was based on a principle of compromise. It allows either "fixed test" or open "competitive examinations," and the chief authority of each department determines what it shall be, and what shall be the subjects of examination. Along with this mixed system, periodical examinations have been held on the pure principle of open competition, for admission into two great branches of the public service—the *Indian Civil Service* and the *Artillery and Engineer Service* for every part of the British Empire. The examinations for the former under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners, and for the latter under that of the Council of Military Education.

The Indian Civil Service examinations have been an entire success, and are creating a body of officials such as, for learning and intelligence and vigor, England has never before possessed in her Indian Empire. The first examination took place in 1855. The maximum age of admission to the open competition was originally fixed at 23. It was lowered, however, in 1866 to 21, and the minimum was reduced to 17. The subjects on which the applicant was to be examined were of a difficult nature, requiring much study—such as the history and geography of India, the science of political economy, the theory and practice of law, and, as optional subjects, Sanskrit, Arabic, and the other languages of India.

The examination in the physical competence of each candidate was made very strict, and many were rejected for deficiency in this. From 1858 to 1868, 2,167 persons were thus examined in open competitions, and 613 were selected.

The Government of India gave its approval to the system, in a reply to an address to the House of Commons, dated 24th May, 1865:

"We would observe that as the civil servants who were first appointed under the system of competitive examination have not yet been ten years in India, and as consequently the great majority of the servants so appointed are still holding very subordinate positions in the public service, it would in our opinion be premature to pronounce conclusively whether or not the Civil Service has on the whole been improved by the present system.

We are inclined, however, to believe that it has; for it may at least, we think, be confidently affirmed that the present system is effective to exclude great inefficiency, which undoubtedly was not excluded under the old system; and also that the young men who enter the service under the present system are, as a rule, more highly educated than those who found admittance under the former system. Even if there should be some defects in the present system, and we are not now prepared to point to any, we are disposed to think that they would be more than counterbalanced by the results above-mentioned."

In the Home Civil Service the gross number of candidates who have been examined under the system of limited or competitive examinations, is 50,861. Of these, 28,596 have received certificates, and 2,137 persons have passed what are called the "Preliminary Test Examinations." The total number rejected as disqualified has been 9,461: out of this number 1,042 were not within the prescribed limits of age; 480 were physically incapacitated, and 616 failed to produce satisfactory evidence of character.

Dividing the subjects of examination into two classes, one including reading, spelling, handwriting and arithmetic, as well as the subjects especially connected with each department, and the other comprising the tests of general intelligence and cultivation, the rejections in the latter class were only 216, as against 7,157 in the former. Again, looking at the cases of failure in inferior situations, we find that 1,968 were those in elementary subjects, and that there were none in scholastic subjects. In examining the qualifications for the various departments, turning over at random, we find for an admiralty dockyard clerk, the tests are "writing from dictation, arithmetic (vulgar and decimal fractions) and book-keeping;" for draughtsmen, they are "writing from dictation, arithmetic, mathematics, including algebra, trigonometry and geometry; practical ship-building, laying off ships, calculation of displacements of designs for ships, and neatness and dexterity in copying ships' drawings;" for joiners, the first four rules, and the methods of performing different works in their own departments, and so on with many other branches. In the Post Office, higher clerks of the Secretary are examined in handwriting, orthography, arithmetic, English composition, geography, history of England, Latin or Greek, and one modern foreign language; the country Postmasters in writing from dictation and elementary arithmetic. In the Treasury the clerks are tested in similar branches, along with geography, the history of England, the first three books of Euclid, and one of three modern languages or Latin. In the Government Herbarium at Kerr the examinations are in ordinary branches, and, besides, the rudiments of Latin or French, elementary botany, the nature and uses of the principal works by which plants are named, and the making abstracts of botanical pamphlets.

It will be seen from this brief outline of the subjects of examination that the tests are simple and practical. In all departments of the British service they not only include the usual elementary subjects, but also the technical works of each department, examination in the latter being generally conducted by some expert.

In regard to the results of this system there seems to be little difference of opinion in Great Britain among intelligent men. It is gradually constituting a Civil Service remarkable for honesty, faithfulness and efficiency.

In the matter of character alone, the system produces a great improvement, not merely from the tests of character demanded, but as Sir CHAS. TREVELYAN has said in a recent letter to the writer, "It has been found by a large induction that the young men who habitually prefer the future to the present, and cultivate themselves with a view to their advancement in life, exhibit as a general rule, the same qualities of self-denying industry and rectitude in the service of the State, This circumstantial evidence is more to be relied upon than any number of direct testimonials, and it may therefore be accepted as an axiom that the intellectual test of the competitive examination is almost equally efficacious as a guarantee of moral character." More than this, each official expects permanency, and often promotion, in his branch, not from the favor of a patron or his services to a party, but because he is doing the public work well. He has a motive to cultivate his own little field of public business thoroughly.

The wonderful accuracy and promptness of the British postal system, and the efficiency and economy of the Custom-house, are due to the influences of this system.

Every head also of any department becomes under this more saving and economical, as he has no personal dependents to take care of, and no motive to increase expenditures, while he has the usual motive of public men to be supposed to exercise a vigilant economy.

When the plan of open examination was first presented to the British public, it found against it the whole aristocracy of patronage and interest. If the question had been put to vote in the London clubs, it would have been blackballed by an overwhelming majority. There was an instinctive feeling that this was the highest and purest democracy. It was a proclamation that birth or wealth or interest should be no longer the stepping-stones to office, but solely competency, character, education and fitness alone.

It has now become extremely popular in England. "Equality before the law" has become the rule. Any citizen throughout the country, without solicitation, without any sacrifice of personal independence, and without the necessity of "serving a party," may hope for any honorable position for his son merely by giving him a good education.

Under this great reform, most of the minor offices of the British Government become prizes for mental and moral excellence. The boys in school feel it, and even the various schools and colleges themselves compete for the greatest number of appointments. "The whole of the schools and colleges of the country," says TREVELYAN, "have, for every practical purpose, been converted by this system into a single university, the rewards of which are provided by the State, not only without additional cost, but with a striking improvement both in the economy and efficiency of the public service."

But the most profound effect of the new system in Great Britain, is found to be in checking official corruption. The incessant payment of services by places—of rewards for parliamentary or other aid, to a given measure, by the bestowment of offices, and the return for election assistance by the bestowment of petty appointments, is mainly done away with.

The result is that Great Britain begins to possess a machinery of Civil Service which runs with the precision and completeness of private business machinery. Men in office understand their own work well; they do not look to patrons or to parties; they depend as men in private life do, on their skill and character; they have a worthy ambition to rise in their profession; they can afford to give good abilities to the public service, because they know they have permanent places in it.

Probably not one-tenth of the losses of this country from the inefficiency and dishonesty of officials, take place in Great Britain. All business is lightened and expedited by this public efficiency, and the *morale* of the people not injured as it is here, by the eager huntings for office and the corruption to procure it, and the successful dishonesty in it.

And yet the system of open competitive examinations has not yet been thoroughly carried out in England, as it will be. "Limited competition" is still in vogue with the heads of departments—that is, candidates for examination are "nominated" by them; but this will soon be changed, and the best authorities assure us that limited competition must give way entirely to open competition. Then public appointments can no longer be used as bribes and retaining fees. Health, character and proficiency in certain branches will be the conditions of appointment, instead of dirty party work or personal favor.

This is the English experience. When shall this grand reform be inaugurated here?

C. L. B.

Light-house Board.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in the *Times* of the 23d ult., does great wrong to the Light-house Board, and the writer shows a lack of knowledge of the subject about which he writes. An experience of eighteen years of the workings of that Board enables me to say that an organization of more intelligent, efficient, honest men does not exist in our country. When I name Prof. HENRY PIERCE and Gen. HUMPHREYS as among its members, I believe the country will assent to the accuracy of my statement.

In the time I speak of it has been necessary for me to apply to the Board to do certain matters for the safety of navigation, and in every case I have met with prompt and ready acquiescience, and I can say that there is no sea coast in the world better lighted or with more economy.

The objection made by the writer of the article alluded to that mariners should inform the Board when the lights are not lit, proves to me that he did not understand the matter he was writing about; how could the Board get information on this subject in any other way. The Pilot Commissioners of this port require that the pilots shall report to their office if any buoy is out of place, or if the lights are not lighted at the proper time, and show a proper light. As soon as the report is made it is sent to the Light-house Inspector of this district, and he always applies the remedy.

I am aware there is much that I call loose writing done for the newspapers; this, I think, would be diminished, if the writers were obliged to sign their names.

GEORGE W. BLUNT.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1869.

Poisonous Dyes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Articles in the *British Medical Journal*, and and other English journals of last month, recall public attention to the subject of poisonous dyes. One of them states that "the Magenta dyes are produced by the action of arsenic upon aniline; and, although the arsenic combines with the organic base, forming an insoluble compound, yet much of the Magenta of commerce contains uncombined arsenic, and, moreover, as the color fades from the decay of the organic base, the arsenic is set free, and, in the case of articles worn next the skin, such as flannel shirts, it may be absorbed into the system. Moreover, the organic part of some of the aniline dyes is poisonous, so that, upon the whole, the precaution is not superfluous, to reject all articles dyed with the aniline colors.

Some years ago arsenical pigments, such as paris green, were very popular, but they were discovered to be very baneful; a room painted with paris green, or hung with paper stained with it, was proved to injuriously affect occupants, even for years, and intelligent persons now only use the harmless and more permanent salts of chrome.

These new arsenical aniline dyes have been used as substitutes for the old harmless, purely vegetable dyes—indigo lac dye, cudbear, &c., and it is time the public were made aware of the risk of wearing fabrics saturated with them.

JOHN BOYD, JR., No. 56 Pine-street.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1869.

AMERICAN HEIRS TO ENGLISH ESTATES.

Letter From Judah P. Benjamin—A Word of Warning to His "Fellow-Citizens."

From the New-Orleans Times, Feb. 27.

We are much gratified by the reception of the following letter from our distinguished *quondam* fellow-citizen, the ornament of our Bar in the ante-bellum days, J. P. BENJAMIN, who is now engaged in the practice of his profession at the English Courts. We are pleased to see that Mr. BENJAMIN'S mind and heart still turn with interest, affection and sympathy to the country to which he is bound by so many ties, and where he still retains so large a circle of admiring relatives and friends. The letter we publish attests his interest in and desire to aid "his fellow-citizens" in a matter wherein many of them have been subjected to serious impositions. It will be found interesting and valuable in the information it gives:

LAMB BUILDING, TEMPLE, LONDON, Feb. 3, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Times:

Will you permit me through your columns to send a word of warning to the public against a scheme of swindling which is now extensively practiced in the United States?

Since my call to the English Bar hundreds of letters have reached me from Louisiana and other parts of the Union, written by persons, many of whom are educated and intelligent, making inquiries relative to estates represented as existing in this country unclaimed, and awaiting the appearance of heirs residing in America. In every instance that has come to my knowledge, the statements are false, and evidently made for the purpose of defrauding parties out of sums, large or small, under pretext of paying the costs of records, copies, &c., said to be necessary for the assertion of the pretended claim.

One case may be selected as an example: A banker by the name of JAMES WOOD died in Gloucester, in the year 1836, leaving a fortune of about £800,000. His will was the subject of much litigation, but was finally decided to be valid, and the estate was ordered to be divided among the legatees, under a decision of the House of Lords, in 1847. Any one desirous of having particulars of the litigation can trace it through the different Courts as follows: 1. In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury reported in 2 Curtess, p. 82. 2. On appeal to the Privy Council, in 3 Moore's Privy Council Cases, at p. 355. And 3. In the House of Lords in the case entitled "The Corporation of Gloucester *vs.* Osborne," 1 House of Lords Cases, page 272. Although his estate has thus been finally settled and distributed for more than twenty years, I do not at all exaggerate in stating that not a month passes without my receiving one or more letters from persons who are approached by some pretended agent of some imaginary great firm of London solicitors, engaged in seeking for the heirs of the great intestate banker, JAS. WOOD, whose fortune, amounting to ten millions sterling, is lying in the Bank of England, awaiting a claimant.

The usual mode of proceeding adopted, is to propose to undertake the business free of expense, the proposer to receive only a share of what may be recovered. This seems so reasonable that in most cases the dupe readily swallows the bait. A short time afterward he is informed that all inquiries and researches have resulted favorably, and that nothing is wanted to insure success, except the cost of a few copies of records and other papers, and that the proposer having already incurred great expense in conducting the necessary inquiries and researches, is left without resources at the very moment when a few pounds would suffice to secure the fruits of his labor and expenditure. Many are the victims from whom sums, varying from £20 to £500, have been thus extracted, and the number of persons engaged in this system must be very great, and the sums received by them very considerable, if at all in proportion to the number of letters received here on the subject. Many thousands of pounds are known to have been expended by those who could ill afford to bear the loss in the pursuit of the great Jennings estate; and some of those who have spent money in this way have actually been deluded into writing to me their conviction that they were entitled to dislodge the present Duke of Marlborough from Blenheim Castle, by virtue of their descent from the famous Duchess, SARAH JENNINGS.

Most of the persons who are duped are ignorant on two points which, in nearly every instance, would satisfy them at once of the utter folly of the hopes they indulge. The first is that an alien cannot be an heir in England when there is no will, and that he cannot take real estate even if left to him by will. The second is that, in England, estates devolve upon the oldest son alone, and on his eldest son in succession, and are not divided in shares among all the children, as in Louisiana and other States. Yet nothing is more common than for persons to assert heirship to the supposed shares of younger brothers and sisters, or to claim, as natives of the United States, heirship to Englishmen who had left no wills.

In the hope that this exposure will be of some use to my fellow-citizens, in whose welfare I retain the deepest interest, and may protect them to some extent from the sharpers who are plundering them, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN.

The Cure of Hydrophobia.

The following article from the French newspaper *La Ferme*, will be read with interest. It suggests one of the most simple remedies for hydrophobia, being at the same time preventive and curative. The paper named, says:

"Dr. BUISSON being called to assist a subject of hydrophobia who approached the final crisis of the disease, bled her and wiped his hand on a handkerchief wet with the saliva of the dying woman. On the first finger of the left hand he had a small contusion where the skin was broken. He was immediately cognizant of his thoughtlessness; but trusting to the process which he had but recently discovered, he contented himself with washing himself with water. 'Believing,' says Dr. BUISSON, 'that the disease did not make its appearance until the fortieth day, and having many patients to visit, I put off taking my remedy from day to day, that is, the steam baths. On the ninth day, as I was in my chamber, I felt all at once a pain in my throat, and still a greater one in my eyes. My body felt so light that I thought that if I were to jump I would be able to throw myself to a prodigious height, or that by holding on to a window frame, I could sustain myself in the air. My hair was so sensitive that it seemed to me that I could count every one of them without seeing them; my mouth watered constantly; the impression caused by contact with the air made me feel horribly, and I avoided all brilliant bodies. I had a constant desire to run and bite, not men, but animals, and all that which surrounded me. It hurt me to drink, and I have noticed that the sight of water tired me more than the pain in my throat. I believe that a patient of hydrophobia can always drink by closing the eyes. The fits came every five minutes, and I felt then the pain start from the first finger and run along the nerves to the shoulder. Thinking that my means were only a preventive and not a curative one, I took a steam bath, not with the intention of healing myself but to suffocate myself. When the bath reached the heat of 57 degrees centigrade all the symptoms disappeared as if by magic. Afterward, I never felt anything more. I have attended more than eighty persons bitten by mad dogs. All have been saved by this method.

When a person has been bitten by a mad dog he must be made to take seven steam baths, one each day; Russian, for instance, of 57 to 63 degrees. This is the preservative remedy. When the disease makes its appearance only one steam bath is necessary, raising the temperature hastily to 57 degrees centigrade, and afterward slowly to 63 degrees. The patient should be well confined to his room until completely cured."

Interesting and Important Scientific Experiments—Aid of the Telegraph in Determining Longitude.

From the Albany Evening Journal, March 3.

A series of interesting, and, to scientists, important experiments, has been in course of trial for the past two or three weeks, under the auspices of the United States Coast Survey, and over the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, for the purpose of obtaining to a certa'nty the longitude of San Francisco, Cal., as compared with Cambridge (Mass.) Observatory. Before the days of the telegraph, the longitude of places was established by the chronometer; but as the best time-keepers vary, often many seconds in a day, and at the end of the journey it is impossible to tell how much the variation is, it has heretofore been impossible to obtain accurate results. But with the era of the telegraph came the necessary means for absolute certainty in calculation. A standard time, the absence of which made all previous calculations faulty, was now provided. By the aid of the wire, one clock—the one at Cambridge (Mass.) Observatory, for instance—can furnish time for all the world. At each swing of its pendulum the wire takes up the beat, and transmits it quick as thought to the distant stations, where it records itself for comparison.

By an exchange of clock signals between any two or more stations, the exact siderial time of each is obtained. Then by the observation of a star by each observatory, and a record of the time of its passage, the difference in the time of the stations is obtained; and then taking the speed of the earth upon its axis into the account, the exact longitude, or distance east and west, is obtained, the earth whirling upon its axis as many miles as there is difference of time between the stations.

Scientists have heretofore, in their searches for knowledge in this direction, confined themselves to the territory east of the Mississippi; but having compelled it to yield up to their demand its treasures, they, in their restless spirit of investigation, have sought new fields to explore. Step by step they have approached the Pacific, until now, by this last triumph, Uncle Sam knows just how wide his farm is. During the silent hours of the late cold and clear nights the astronomers at Cambridge, Salt Lake City and San Francisco have manipulated the wires, and, after five or six successful tests, have reached a most satisfactory conclusion.

The last test was made upon Sunday night, the 28th ult.; and then was accomplished the most remarkable telegraphic feat upon record. The working of a continuous wire from Boston to San Francisco is a wonderful achievement; but for the purpose of getting the exact time occupied in the passage of a signal from one point to the other, a dauble wjrh was connected through, from San Francisco to Cambridge and back, thus making a circuit of 7,000 miles. San Francisco sent his signals east upon one wire, and they returned to him upon the other, after a trip across the continent and back—the time of the signals, departure and arrival being accurately indicated upon a chronograph. In making up this immense circuit thirteen repeaters and as many more intermediate galvanic batteries were used, so that the impulse, when once started upon its long journey, never grew faint, but found a fresh impetus given it every few hundred miles. The operation of the wires and instruments was watched with the utmost care by experienced telegraphers throughout the entire distance. The route of the circuit was from Boston *via* Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Omaha and Salt Lake City. That the experiments were successful, and the performance of the telegraph of its duties were appreciated by the eminent Professor who had charge of them, is shown by the following telegram, which has been handed us for publication:

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1869.

Geo. B. Prescott, Superintendent:

The following message just received:

(Signed,) THOMAS T. ECKERT.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 1, 1869.

Hon. Wm. Orton, President Western Union Telegraph:

The Coast Survey experiment last night for measuring the time for transmission of clock signals through a complex telegraph circuit of 7,000 miles was a brilliant success, and every gentleman who took part in the experiment is deserving of the highest commendation for prompt attention to business.

(Signed,) G. W. DEAN, United States Coast Survey.

Mysterious Burning of a Paper Mill in Saratoga County—A Loss of $55,000.

From the Troy Times, March 5.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the large paper mill at West Milton, Saratoga County, known as the Pioneer Mill, and owned by ELISHA COMSTOCK and a gentleman named PARKS, was burned to the ground, under circumstances which, as narrated by Mr. COMSTOCK, leave no doubts in the minds of the people of the vicinity that an incendiary has been at work. Mr. COMSTOCK states that early in the evening he accompanied Deputy Sheriff ELECTUS DYE to the premises, where the latter made a levy upon the mill, machinery, stables and office, in favor of a party in Albany. This being accomplished, the two nailed down all the windows of the mill and made an examination of the entire building, after which they locked the door and returned to the office, located fifty feet from the mill. Here they met Mr. PARKS, between whom and COMSTOCK, it seems, an ill-feeling existed. COMSTOCK demanded of PARKS what right he had there, and accused him of trespassing. PARKS replied that he had a right to come upon the premises as much as he pleased, but soon afterward went home leaving COMSTOCK and DYE in the office. Here the two spent the night, smoking and conversing in pleasant terms, when they went out to ascertain the location of the North Star. Returning to the office after a few minutes, they were preparing to lie down, when both discovered that the mill was on fire. Going immediately to the door and unlocking it, they were driven back by the flames, which were raging in every part of the building, giving certain indication that the fire had been set in ten or twelve different places. They then went to the stables, 200 feet distant, and released the horses, then returning to the office they tried to remove the safe, but could not. In a few minutes the mill was burned to the ground, with all its valuable machinery and several thousand dollars' worth of paper and chemicals belonging to Mr. PARKS. The stables and office were not destroyed. Mr. COMSTOCK gives the opinion that when he locked the mill the incendiary was left within to do his work at his leisure.

There is not the shadow of suspicion among the people of Milton that Mr. PARKS had any part in the crime. Another party, however, is strongly suspected, though it is not deemed proper at present to reveal his name, as it might interfere with the ends of justice. So strong is the conviction of foul play, that one or two insurance companies, by which the policies were issued, will contest the claim until the mystery is cleared up. The affair creates an intense excitement in Milton and Galway, and promises to furnish one of the most interesting cases ever presented in the Courts of Saratoga County. The mill and machinery destroyed are estimated to have been worth $55,000, on which there was an insurance of only $20,000.

A Man Implicated in Nine Homicides.

From the New-Orleans Times, Feb. 27.

The homicide charged against ARTHUR GUERIN, which occurred within the precincts of the Court buildings, on Friday last, is the ninth case of killing in which, according to the reports furnished to us by an experienced policeman, this young man has been implicated. Not yet thirty-six years old, he has acquired a homicidal notoriety which has been attained by few persons in modern times. Commencing his career in the bloody era of Know-Nothing thuggery, when this whole city was held in terror and duress by a band of bravos in the pay of designing politicians, ARTHUR GUERIN has ever since pursued his career of violence with amusing impunity and recklessness. A few weeks ago he was arrested for firing at a gentleman in a crowded saloon in this city. A few months ago he was tried for killing a colored man in the French market, and was, strangely enough, acquitted. And so it has been during the whole manhood of this desperate offender. He is said to be subject to fits of insanity, but it is a sort of insanity that ought to be restrained.

Horrible Murders in North Carolina—Two Women Killed and the Body of One Burned.

From the Raleigh Standard, March 3.

We have just heard of a series of outrages and murders in Alexander County, the most atrocious that ever blackened the annals of crime in North Carolina. It seems there was living in the Bushy Mountain, near the line dividing Alexander from Wilkes, a family named LAND, consisting of JAMES LAND, his wife, daughter and two sons. Our informant states that one of the young men had a disagreement with his sister one day last week, and she left the house and did not return until about night. On attempting to enter the house she was shot and killed by her brother with whom she had quarreled. Her father, mother and two brothers then collected wood and burned the body almost literally to ashes for the purpose of concealing the crime. On Wednesday last the inhuman father, mother and brothers were arrested, taken to Taylorsville and confined in the same room of Alexander Jail. On Friday night, the 26th, Mrs. LAND was brutally murdered by her husband and two sons. The father and sons coolly confessed the murder next morning, and expressed no regrets, though the stark body of the wife and mother lay before them horribly mutilated. The father was during the day separated from the sons, as it was feared he, too, would be murdered.

We learn that the family are fanatical on the subject of religion, and are thought to be insane, which, for the credit of humanity, we hope may be established.

The Late Peter Sinclair—His Relations with Hugh Miller and De Quincey.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* speaks as follows of PETER SINCLAIR, whose death in the streets of Chicago, from heart disease, has recently been announced:

He was a very prominent and influential man in Scotland, and, indeed, throughout England. He resided, years before he came to America, in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, and had for his neighbors HUGH MILLER and DE QUINCEY, of whom he told many amusing and interesting anecdotes. He was the first person who was called in to see MILLER after he had committed suicide. Knowing him well, and being familiar with his extraordinarily industrious habits, he gave it as his opinion that MILLER was partially insane at the time, and that it was not the result, as has often been reported, of a fruitless attempt to reconcile his theological convictions with the facts of science, but of intense study. An amusing story of DE QUINCEY was, in effect, as follows: One morning DE QUINCEY came rushing into SINCLAIR'S house, both hands extended, and his hair and dress in great disorder, exclaiming, "Hide me! hide me!" "What is the matter?" inquired SINCLAIR. "No time to explain now," said DE QUINCEY, in the greatest agitation, and looking over his shoulder toward the window, as if expecting some one in pursuit. Without further ado SINCLAIR shoved him into a closet, and had hardly done so when DE QUINCEY'S sister came bounding in, brandishing a butcher-knife, and demanding to know where her brother was, at the same time avowing her determination to kill him. It was some time before he could pacify her sufficiently to get the knife from her. Domestics were called in, the infuriated woman led back to her house, and DE QUINCEY, more dead than alive with fright, released from his refuge. The fact was, DE QUINCEY had taught his sister to eat opium, of which she became as passionately fond as himself, and it was when she was under the influence of the drug that she conceived the idea, and proceeded to its execution, of killing her brother. One of DE QUINCEY'S resorts was a drug store in Princess-street, Edinburgh, situated nearly opposite SCOTT'S monument, if we recollect; and we remember to have heard Mr. SINCLAIR say he had often walked up to the city with the opium-eater, seen him enter the shop and drink off a wine-glass of laudanum, with as little concern and apparently as little effect as though it had been water.

Mr. SINCLAIR was one of the most kindly and genial of men, abounding in information upon all subjects, and ready to talk with any one who was a good listener. The United States had no more faithful friend in Great Britain during the war. He was influential in organizing Union Societies, and in enlisting the sympathies of the middle classes in the cause of the North. He addressed large meetings, night after night, in nearly all the cities, and his speeches attracted so much attention that the London *Times* printed many of them *in extenso*. Since the war he has been engaged in encouraging the immigration to this country of skilled laborers and the better class of Scotch and English farmers. When last in Cincinnati he had every appearance of prosperity, dressed like the gentleman, he was hospitably received and entertained and universally liked. To what he owed the appearance of distress and poverty which the Chicago papers say was evident from the condition in which he was found, we cannot say; but one thing is certain, he deserved a better ending to his useful life.

Corruption in the Indiana State Prison.

The subjoined report of the Sub-Committee of the Senate of Indiana on the Southern Prison, was presented in that body on the 3d inst., with a large amount of testimony:

MR PRESIDENT: The Committee to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate requiring them to inquire into the management of the Southern State Prison, have made the required investigation, and instruct me to make the following report:

The Committee examined a great many witnesses under oath, among them most of the officers, many of the employes and one of the convicts. Much testimony was contradictory, but the facts as brought out by the testimony, show an amount of corruption, brutality and crime, and this by the officers and employes of the prison themselves, which, to say the least, is very discreditable to the parties concerned. Two of the directors, MEREDITH and GHEE, have systematically farmed out their appointments, the Warden and many of his employes having refused a bonus for the privilege of holding their position. Your Committee found from the testimony that the guards and other employes had free access to the female convicts; that the treatment of these has been disgusting, lecherous and brutal. Two witnesses refused to swear that they had not illicit intercourse with the female convicts. The Committee further found that Mr. MEREDITH, one of the directors, accepted a bribe, or a fee, as he preferred to call it, for services in obtaining the pardon of a convict. This fee was to be $2,000, in case of success. The prisoner had already paid him $90 for his services, and loaned him $450. In his efforts to obtain the pardon of the prisoner Mr. MEREDITH made a false representation to the Governor, stating that he had been under great obligations to the family of the convict; that the evidence on which he had been convicted was conflicting and uncertain, and that the case was one meriting Executive clemency. The Governor ascertained in time to prevent the mischief of a pardon, that the representations of MEREDITH were false, and as to his statements concerning his obligations to the family of the convict, these were sheer fabrications, and refused the pardon. In this hasty report, your Committee take pleasure in stating that Mr. FERRIER, the former director Col. SCHULER, the present Warden, Mr. SULLIVAN, the present Chaplain, are exceptions to the above charges of corruption and crime. Since Col. SCHULER took charge of his office, there is evidence of reformation having taken place in the management of the Prison, and the Committee are glad to be able to recommend him and the Chaplain as conscientious gentlemen and experienced officers. As evidence of the foregoing statement, the Committee respectfully refer the Senate to the evidence taken in the examination, a copy of which is herewith submitted.

ISAAC KINLEY.
THOS. GIFFORD.
F. G. ARMSTRONG.

The Franking Privilege—Letter from Hon. J. F. Farnsworth.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

In the notice in your paper of the 24th inst., of the bill to regulate and restrict the franking privilege, you say that a "question has arisen as to whether the bill deprives unofficial persons from sending letters, &c., to members of Congress, &c., without prepayment of postage"—and you ask Senator RAMSAY or myself "to explain this point." As the bill was drawn and reported to the House by me, it contained another section requiring prepayment of postage upon all mail matter sent to persons entitled to the franking privilege, as in ordinary cases. That section was stricken out by the House. The Senate passed the bill as it went from the House without amendment. It is, therefore, understood by the framers of the act that it does not require prepayment of postage upon mail matter sent to members of Congress, heads of Departments, &c.; that the law in that respect stands as heretofore.

Respectfully, &c.,
J. F. FARNSWORTH.

WASHINGTON, Feb 27, 1869.

A Novel Method of Securing a Lodging.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning EDWARD PARKINSON appeared before the desk of the Oak-street Station-house, and telling how fate had been unkind and left him penniless and homeless in the great City, asked for lodging for the remainder of the night. But during the inclement season there is never a night when the lodging capacity of all the Station-houses is not overtaxed long before the hour at which this vagrant petitioner applied, and PARKINSON was therefore answered that there was no room for him. An unusual event then followed, when Officer KELLY, who was in the office at the time, volunteered to show this homeless wanderer where he might find a bed, and passed out of the Station-house with him for that purpose. They had gone but a few steps, however, before PARKINSON was seized with the idea of cutting his way to food and shelter, and drawing a knife he made a lunge at the officer, exclaiming: "I'll do something to get arrested, and get lodging that way." The officer dodged the blow aimed at him, but PARKINSON was successful in his purpose, for he was at once arrested and locked up in the Station-house he had just quitted. Yesterday he was committed on a charge of felonious assault, and his provident knife has probably secured him in the necessaries of life, at least until the coming of the Summer solstice.

Arrest of an Actor.

GEORGE W. CHANDLER, *alias* George W. Garretson, an actor of some note, recently engaged at the Crosby Opera House, Chicago, was yesterday brought to the City by Detective WOODBRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct. It will be remembered that some months since CHANDLER was arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of bigamy, and that being held to answer he was subsequently indicted by the Grand Jury. He was also held by Justice DODGE on a charge of abandonment, and was ordered to pay a sum weekly to his first wife. He gave bail in both cases, but subsequently left the City to fulfill professional engagements, without, it is alleged, paying any attention to the legal orders by which he was hampered. A requisition was therefore obtained from Gov. HOFFMAN for his arrest, upon which he was apprehended in Chicago, and returned to the custody of the New-York Courts.

The Police and the Brooklyn Court of Sessions.

Judge TROY, of the Court of Sessions, it appears, some time since applied to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners for a sufficient Police detail in his Court, and the application was not heeded. Owing to one or more of the usual force having been withdrawn from the Court, its business has been somewhat impeded. It is understood that Judge TROY has sent the draft of an amendment to one of the State Senators, which provides that the Commissioners be compelled to obey the requests of the various Courts or be subjected to summary action for contempt.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1869.

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Notice.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

At Queen VICTORIA's *levée* on Friday ten monster petitions were presented, praying for amnesty to the Fenian prisoners. Seven of the prisoners, imprisoned in various parts of the Kingdom, have been released, as follows: Thomas F. Burke, Dennis F. Burke, Charles Kickham, Capt. Mackey, Messrs. O'Connor, Stack and O'Keefe, the three last named receiving their liberty unconditionally.

Several changes have occurred in the French Corps Legislatif, in consequence of the recent death of M. TROPLONG. ADOLPHE VIUTRY has been appointed President of the Senate, DE FUCADE LA ROGUETTE succeeds VIUTRY as President of the Council, and M. ROUHER takes the Interior Department as a provisional addition to the foreign portfolio.

In Spain the subject of the Government monopoly, in producing salt and tobacco in the colonies, had been referred to a select Committee in the Constituent Cortes.

Mr. BANCROFT, the American Minister at the Court of Berlin, gave a dinner on Thursday in honor of the inauguration of President GRANT. Count BISMARCK made a pleasant speech on the occasion, and alluded to the friendly relations which have always existed between the United States and Germany.

Advices from London state that rumors of the death of the Pope continue to arrive from the Continent.

CUBA.

A proclamation has recently been issued, signed JOSE DE ARMAS, General DULCE'S Commissioner to the Insurgents at Nassau, New-Providence, which is reported as full of invective against the Spanish Government and General DULCE personally. The proclamation is already pronounced a forgery by a companion of the Commissioner. The clergy have offered one-sixth of their incomes to defray the expenses of war against the insurgents. Two hundred pounds of powder had been found in a dwelling in Havana. Considerable blockade running is going on.

Another schooner had landed a body of insurgents in the vicinity of Sagua. The citizens sunk the vessel to prevent their escape, and the Government troops were marching against them.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday President GRANT'S first message was received, which document was to the effect that as the act of 1789 prohibits Mr. A. T. STEWART from holding the position in the new Cabinet, the President desired that the Secretary of the Treasury be exempted from the provisions of said act. Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill in accordance with the request of the President, but on the objection of Mr. SUMNER the bill went over. Several petitions were presented and new bills introduced, among the latter being one by Mr. PATTERSON repealing the section of the act mentioned in the message, upon which immediate action was demanded. An animated discussion ensued on the merits of the bill, though no action was taken thereon. After a desultory debate on the subject of Committees the Senate adjourned.

The House did not hold any session yesterday.

GENERAL.

The students of the Northwestern Christian University, in Indiana, celebrated WASHINGTON'S birthday by absenting themselves from college duties, and passing resolutions which were not very complimentary to the college faculty. Thirty of the young men who refused to apologize for their action were promptly expelled.

JAMES GRANT was yesterday acquitted at Richmond of the murder of H. RIVES POLLARD, on a charge of which he has been on trial for several days. The verdict was received with applause by the audience in the Court-room.

A class of employes termed "beam hands" in the morocco factories of Newark are now on a strike for an advance of wages. They demand that all persons so employed shall be paid equal wages without regard to capability. This the employers refuse to concede, and are filling their shops with new men.

A young colored woman named MILLIE GAINES, formerly a slave, killed a white man named JAMES A. INGLE, on Friday, in Washington, and then quietly surrendered herself to the Police authorities. INGLE was about twenty-six years of age. He was crippled by a wound received during the late war, and was employed as a watchman at the Interior Department. The colored woman was employed as a servant in the house where INGLE boarded. An improper intimacy existed between them. Finding that she was about to become a mother she had asked INGLE if he would support the child. The difficulty that existed between them on this account was the cause of hard words, and culminated in her deliberately killing him with a hammer, taking advantage of his being asleep and literally crushing his skull by the blows she inflicted.

Ex-President JOHNSON has named the 11th inst. as the day on which he will accept the hospitalities tendered him by the Common Council of Baltimore. There will be, it is understood, a parade of military and civic organizations.

General FORSYTH, who was recently severely wounded in a fight with Indians, is now in Washington.

Rev. CHARLES GILLETTE, D. D., Agent of the American Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, dropped dead yesterday in Wilson's Hotel, Baltimore. Dr. GILLETTE was a resident of Brooklyn.

There were eight fires in Chicago on Friday night, which proved to be an intensely cold one. The aggregate loss is estimated at $60,000.

A saw-mill and box factory was destroyed by fire on Friday night on the Little Androscoggin River, causing a loss of $8,000; no insurance.

WILLIAM J. LEONARD, Esq., Comptroller of the Treasury of Maryland, publishes a letter declining to be a candidate for renomination to that office. His term expires in January, 1870, and an election for his successor will take place next November.

Hon. W. E. STEVENSON was inaugurated Governor of West Virginia on Thursday, at Wheeling, for a term of two years. Other State officers were inaugurated, as follows: Secretary of State, J. M. PIPES; Auditor, THOMAS BOGGESS; Treasurer, J. A. MACAULEY. The members of the Supreme Bench, the retiring State officers, and a goodly number of citizens witnessed the ceremony.

The steamer *Santiago*, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, sunk on Friday night last, at Southwest Pass, with 16,000 bushels of wheat and 600 bales of cotton on board. The disaster was caused by the steamer colliding with a tow-boat.

A dispatch from Chicago states that JOHN MCDEVITT proposes to challenge the winner of the champion billiard-cue, at the tournament to be held soon in this City.

O. POTTS, formerly agent of the American Express Company, and also for the Southern Minnesota Railroad, at Rushford, Minn., who absconded some time ago with about $3,000 Express money, and about the same amount from the Railroad Company, was captured in Crawford County, Wis., this week, and taken to La Crosse and lodged in jail to await trial.

The trial of P. S. LANHAM, manager of the late Paschal House Association at St. Louis, has been in progress for the past three days for selling lottery tickets. It was concluded on Friday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was fined in $1,000.

The North Carolina Genera Assembly has ratified the proposed fifteenthar icle to the Constitution of the United States, recently adopted by Congress and transmitted to the several States. There was but little earnest opposition made to its passage in either House, and all Republicans present voted for it, together with several of the opposition party.

President GRANT yesterday telegraphed to Marshal MURRAY, directing him to return the warrants of pardon recently issued by President JOHNSON, in favor of JACOB and MOSES DUPUY. The pardons were immediately returned.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Ex-Secretary of State, passed through this City yesterday on his way homeward from Washington. He was accompanied by several other distinguished gentlemen.

The investigation by the Board of Health into the business of shell and lime burning, as conducted by PATRICK MALONE in West Twelfth-street, was concluded yesterday. The testimony of Prof. CHANDLER showed that while the animal matter associated with the oyster shells was a source of offence, the carbonic acid evolved from a ton of shells was only one-eighth of the amount produced from a ton of anthracite coal.

ERNEST SCHIENBERG, editor of the *Fort Schritte*, published in Jefferson City, and Enrolling Clerk of the Lower House of the Missouri Legislature, was killed on Wednesday at Herman, on the Pacific Railroad.

The Georgia Legislature have appropriated $15,000 to furnish artificial limbs to maimed soldiers, probably Confederate.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a new building for the "Sheltering Arms," a benevolent institution for the temporary relief of destitute children, under the fostering care of the Protestant Episcopal Church, took place yesterday at the intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue. The entire cost of the structure will be $61,000, half of which is paid. A number of prominent clergymen and laymen of the Episcopal Church, participated in the ceremonies yesterday.

A meeting of business men opposed to the present protective system was held at 3 P. M. yesterday, in the Merchants' Exchange and News-room, No. 50 Pine-street. Resolutions were adopted, and addresses were made by WM. CULLEN BRYANT, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, and others. A fund was established for aiding in the dissemination of free trade views, to which large contributions were made by several gentlemen present.

Our Militia, and Its Claims upon Young Men.

The army and the militia are the two coordinate elements of "the national defence." Diminish either too much, and, unless you proportionally increase the other, you fail to get the required sum of efficient, organized military protection for society and government. "As a substitute," wrote MADISON, "for a large regular force in time of peace, a *disciplined militia* forms an *essential part* of a *republican system*;" and this truth, proclaimed by WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, FRANKLIN and ADAMS in the strongest terms, was never so striking in our history as at this very moment, when "army reduction" is the watchword of Congressional legislation.

But it so happens that this epoch of army reduction is also that of reaction in military spirit—the reaction inevitably following a long war; and, accordingly, our youth are more than ever eager with excuses to avoid a duty as imperative as any that devolves on the public-spirited citizen. Observing this tendency, the "Committee on the State of the Regiment" of the famous Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) of which Major C. H. MEDAY is Chairman, have, in the form of a preface to the Regimental "Manual," issued an address to its members, correcting prevalent errors, overthrowing real or pretended excuses, and demonstrating the benefits of an organization like that with which they are connected by a brief reference to its proud history, its lofty standard, and its brilliant prospects of usefulness and honor in time to come.

Nominally for the private perusal of their comrades, the eloquent words of the Committee ought also to be brought to the eyes and to the candid judgment of every young man in the community. Their appeal is simple, practical and business-like, yet high and patriotic in tone, and made effective by its appeal to reason, its sincerity and its enthusiasm.

In order to correct prevalent errors regarding the expense of membership in this regiment, the Committee refer to section 146 of the State Code, which entitles any member of the uniformed militia to an annual deduction of $500 from any assessment of real or personal property, and to exemption from jury duty,—which privileges are extended through life, in case of an honorable discharge, after seven years' service. Now, as no initiation fee is required, and the annual dues are only from $6 to $12 a year, the chief expense is that for "uniforms and equipments." This last at first appears large, it being about $100; but as it is sufficient, with proper care, for the entire term (seven years) of service, the average expenditure is only about $15 per year. "The entire necessary expense," in a word, "of the seven years' service in this regiment is $184." Fines for non-attendance are, of course, under the member's control, and absence from the City or sickness remits them. At the current rate of taxation, the exemptions from any yearly City assessment amount to $15 a year, or $105 in the seven years. And the Committee add that, "though this reduction of assessment may not be available to all members while in service, yet, as the privilege extends through life, in case of an honorable discharge, the benefit thus secured more than compensates a member for all his expenses." So much for money. In addition comes the benefit of release from jury duty, and, if seven years of service are accomplished, exemption for life—an important consideration for business men, and, as the Committee remark, "a most liberal compensation for the time consumed."

In like manner the Committee take up the subject of the duties of the regiment, the accumulated privileges which new members now enjoy, and the importance of military training; and they eloquently appeal to that splendid roll of the "Veterans of the National Guard"—one of the most honorable and illustrious associations of the kind in this or in any country—as a "refutation of the slander" that "the service tends to extravagance and dissipation." Rather it tends to useful, ennobling and gentlemanly association, to health, good bearing, honorable ambition, the best of recreations, and furnishes a not irksome and yet patriotic career of public duty. Major MEDAY adds:

"Military service is useful to the individual, because it affords him a regular and systematic course of physical training, and discipline for the mind, and gives him the pleasure of congenial associations. He is taught obedience, in every particular, to those who may chance to be his superiors in rank or position; he is forced into habits of punctuality and neatness of dress; he learns to sacrifice personal pleasure to duty; he is urged by association to manly attributes and gentlemanly conduct, all of which qualify him for the highest duties of life. The system of physical education is superior to all others, because it is never spasmodic, but leads gradually to a properly regulated step, erect and graceful carriage, and fine development of chest and muscle. The discipline to the mind is most excellent, for nothing can be more exact and methodical than the study of military science, and the practice of military tactics. Last, but not least, are the advantages for the study of human nature afforded by a military association, and the acquisition of the habits of self-reliance and confidence which are sure to be developed in every active and earnest citizen soldier."

We may especially commend this appeal and the arguments which enforce it to those employers who carelessly or selfishly discourage enlistments. Many of the older members of the regiment and most of the "Veterans" are thorough and successful merchants and business men, who know by experience what they testify. They will indorse the Committee when it says:

"Far better the knowledge of a clerk's absence, than ignorance of his pleasures after business hours; give him legitimate recreation and the desire for all other is diminished. The merchants and bankers of this City should consider this matter carefully, intelligently and generously, for it is a subject of no less importance to the employer than to the employed."

It is with just pride that the Committee, in closing, refer to the honorable annals of the regiment, and the high place it holds in the affections of the City, the State, and, we shall add, the nation. Its unrelaxing discipline and drill—not the spasmodic effort at notoriety for one, three or five years, but the uniform record of five-and-forty, have made its usefulness historic. Its services in the suppression of mobs, and in the performance of police duty in the City and the State, its three brief campaigns during the rebellion, the list of high officers it has given to the First and Second Divisions of the State militia, the 600 officers it furnished to the Union volunteer army during the rebellion, and the sixty heroes who died upon Southern battle-fields in defence of the Union, form at once its silent but effective arguments to show what the citizen-soldier can do for the public good, and its best stimulus to its "endeavor to maintain the position of the model volunteer military organization of the country."

Grant's Choice.

There is a key-note on which the harmony of President GRANT'S new Cabinet depends which does not seem to have been fully appreciated: that is, the absolute independence of every member of it upon any merely party ties. As no one of them is a representative of a class or clique to whom he owes his place, they are all untrammeled. Their first "loyalty" is due to the country: their second, very properly, to the President whose political family they now are. He is responsible to the people, and his Ministers to him: and we have his word that if his first choice should prove in any case unfortunate, he will not hesitate to make a second or even a third trial, with the advice and consent of the Senate. GRANT'S judgment of men and selection of the right man for the right place has always been his strong point. It would be strange if he should fail at this day. We can afford to wait and see.

The Dead-lock in Spain.

Affairs in Spain seem to be as far from a satisfactory solution as ever. Every day, in fact, that passes without any further approach to a permanent settlement brings the country nearer to anarchy. The only party that seems to possess any definite aims is the Republican, and though united and resolute, it is so largely outnumbered by the advocates of the monarchical system under some shape or form as to be constitutionally powerless. Its strength in the Cortes lies only in the power it possesses to turn the scale in favor of any one of the rival factions into which its opponents are divided, and its strength in the country is derived from nothing less than the openly avowed determination of its leaders to appeal once more to the sword rather than submit to monarchy, except upon certain conditions which shall insure the practical freedom for which they have been striving. The great majority of the members of the Cortes are in favor of a monarchy, but there is no further bond of union among them. Don CARLOS, Don FERNANDO, of Portugal, the Duc de MONTPENSIER, the Duke D'AOSTA and the Prince of the Asturias, all have their partisans, and the desirability of having a King of some kind is the only point upon which the majority is agreed. A committee has been appointed to draw up a constitution, and accustomed as Spaniards must now be to work of the sort, the task will necessarily take some considerable time. Until it is accomplished, however, it is useless to talk of the selection of a monarch, as Kinga-errant have not been very fortunate of late, and he would not be a very wise man who took the Spanish throne just now without a pretty clear understanding as to the conditions upon which it was offered him. In the meantime, the country is honeycombed with conspiracies, and the Cortes are fast becoming demoralized by intrigue. The adherents of the Ex-Queen have united with the Carlists upon the basis of elevating the Prince of the Asturias to the throne with Don CARLOS as Regent, and the Church will doubtless throw its full weight into the scale on their behalf. The Duc DE MONTPENSIER is doing his utmost to win his way to the throne by pecuniary corruption and underhand influences, to the intense disgust of equally ambitious but less wealthy members of his family. The Portuguese will not hear of an Iberian union—they are quiet, well-governed, and contented, and are certainly not to blame for declining to be mixed up with Spanish affairs in their present state. Prince ALFRED, of England, was not to be had, and the Duke of Aosta shows no remarkable eagerness to put himself forward for the questionable prize.

Altogether, the aspect of affairs is not encouraging. Much depends upon the patriotism and firmness to resist temptation of those who hold power in the Provisional Government. They are surrounded by difficulties, and exposed to evil influences on every side, and while they deserve credit for having conducted affairs as well as they have done hitherto, it is clear that even more trying times are at hand. We fear Spain has serious troubles to pass through yet, and we can only hope that some settlement may be arrived at before existing discussions lapse into downright anarchy.

The Sugar Question.

We believe it is EMERSON who somewhere says that, on going into the laboratory of a friend, a chemist, he found him busily engaged in turning his old shirts into sugar. "If sugar continues to go up" in price as it has lately done, the "old shirt" question will become serious. Instead of munificently giving away to faithful attendants our cast-off shirts, or turning them over to the rag bag, we shall take to speculating in them. It is clear, at all events, that "something must be done" to determine the sugar question. Our heroic great-grandfathers, and still more heroic great-grandmothers, sacrificed their tea; but that was on principle; whereas we are in danger of sacrificing our sugar to speculation. Shirts, sorghum, sugar-beets—some sort of substitute for Cuban sugar—would come in very good play just now. As for maple sugar, probably the farmers have already heard the news from Cuba, and taken the alarm; and that will go *up*, like the rest.

It has been suggested, on the other hand, that the revolution itself will soon settle the question, because with the downfall of the revolt we shall have a tumble of sugar, precisely as with the rise of the Cubans, sugar sympathetically went up. The trouble is that the revolution cannot safely be described as a "flurry," which will "soon be over." It has already been in existence several months, and it is now, apparently, stronger than ever. We have learned by experience that it is not safe to pronounce revolutions "sixty-day riots." Besides, it is for the interest of speculators that the revolution should be kept up, and the island remain in constant trouble. Whether their interest will so far get the better of their philanthropy that they will help on the weaker party, whichever it may be, we cannot determine. At present, however, neither seems to be in immediate need of urging. The frenzy of the Cubans is only matched by the eagerness of the Spaniards.

But there is another and graver consideration. Even were the war to stop to-day, and trade to resume its wonted channels to-morrow, the devastation already created in the sugar-fields and sugar-mills would prevent the price of sugar from falling for a long time to its ordinary level. It is not merely the taking away of workers, the hasty withdrawal of capital, and the similar well-known results of intestine war, which have lessened the present and prospective supply, but there has been an actual destruction of *material*—a burning or ruining of factories, a despoiling of machinery, a seizure of carts for transportation, and of draught animals for war-like purposes. We must remember, too, that all this will continue to go on, and from worse to worse. And, at the distant end, when peace shall be restored, the building up of the sugar business will not be as rapid in Cuba as in Yankeedom. Added to this consideration is the heavy extra duty which has been recently imposed on exports, a sum appreciable in the price of all commodities.

We say, therefore, that the best thing for our own people to do is to turn their attention to other ways of getting sugar—shirts, sorghum, sugar beet, or whatever they will. The perfect success which France has had in the cultivation and manufacture of beet-sugar should stimulate our people; for surely no patriotic Yankee will submit to be outdone by a Frenchman.

The Delinquencies of the Gas Monopolies.

During the past week several special committees of the Legislature have been in session in this city to investigate certain abuses in the management of corporations and city departments. Among them is a committee to inquire into the workings of the various gas monopolies under whose extortions and unfair dealing we have long suffered. A large amount of testimony has thus far been taken, a full report of which has from day to day appeared in our columns. The facts elicited tend to show that the companies make very large dividends—fifty per cent. per annum being the usual amount; that they provide a wretchedly poor quality of gas; and that they are overbearing, and, in some cases, insulting to their customers. All these are truths of which the public is sufficiently well aware, and the remedy for the long-standing delinquencies of the companies has been long anxiously awaited.

What legislation the Committee purpose to recommend in order to give relief to gas consumers remains to be seen. Next to the exorbitant price which is charged for gas, the two great evils of which the public complain are that it is compulsory upon consumers to make deposits with the companies in advance as security for the payment of their bills—a requirement which no other corporations are permitted to exact—and, also, that there is no assurance or proof, except the word of the agents of the companies, that charges are only made for gas which is actually consumed. The value of this sort of proof may be inferred from the admission of several of the directors of gas companies that their gas inspectors sometimes make up their bills by guess without an inspection of the meters, and arrive at their conclusions by other methods equally as loose and uncertain.

This investigating Committee has already sufficient sworn testimony before it to warrant the Legislature in resorting to extreme measures with the gas monopolies. It would not be too harsh a step to forfeit the charter of every company, and adopt a plan for manufacturing this article of prime necessity under the control of a commission of State officers. Should a step of this kind be deemed unwise, it is, at any rate, incumbent upon the Legislature to insist upon such reforms in the management of the companies as shall insure to the public a good quality of gas at a fair cost, and, at the same time, abolish all the odious features of the monopolies which bear so hard upon consumers.

Electoral Bribery in England—The Working of the New Law.

The new system for the exposure and punishment of bribery, treating and intimidation at Parliamentary elections in England, seems to work admirably. It was originally devised by Mr. DISRAELI, during the last days of his administration, and the measure in which it was embodied was pressed by him through the House of Commons in the face of considerable opposition, and in spite of a great deal of ill-concealed reluctance on the part of a good many members on both sides of the House, who dared not vote against it, but who threw every possible obstacle in its way. Mr. DISRAELI, however, persevered, and by unremitting labor and watchfulness succeeded in carrying his point. The jurisdiction in all election cases, on whatever grounds disputed, was removed from the Parliamentary Committees, in whom it had previously been vested, and conferred upon the Judges of the Superior Courts, one of whom has to try every election case as it arises, on the spot. The Judges objected strongly to the new duties thus thrown upon them, but their remonstrances were overruled. The election petitions consequent upon the late general election afforded ample opportunities for a thorough trial of the new system, and there seems to be but one opinion in England as to its success. Even Mr. DISRAELI'S strongest opponents admit that he has dealt a deadly blow at the abuses which have long been the disgrace of English representative institutions, and which, under the jurisdiction of Parliamentary Committees, were fostered rather than repressed. Under the new procedure the trials have occupied far less time and cost far less money than was the case formerly, while public confidence in the fairness with which they are conducted, and in the justice of the results, is infinitely greater. One of the ablest and most experienced of the Judges employed protested warmly against being compelled, as it were, to act as jury as well as Judge—to decide upon matters of fact as well as upon points of law—but the universal satisfaction which his decisions have given is generally regarded as the best answer to his own protest. The trials which have taken place show that while the innocent have nothing to fear from the change, the chances of escape for the M. P. who has been guilty of any violation of the law, or on whose behalf illegitimate means have been resorted to by agents, has little chance of escape. The penalties attached to personal bribery are more severe than before, and the bare fact of having been unseated, even on account of the illegal action of others on his behalf, disqualifies a member for a seat during the entire term of the Parliament for which the election was held. It is confidently expected, now that the effective working of the new system has been demonstrated, that future elections in England will be absolutely pure, as far as freedom from actual bribery, corruption, or intimidation goes. No tribunal can entirely put a stop to the exercise of those subtle "influences," social or material, which must always have their weight in England under the present constitution of society. But as far as legal machinery can insure purity of election in England, that object seems to have been attained.

We notice in several quarters the expression of a wish that some similar procedure could be applied to the investigation of disputed elections to Congress. If our electoral system is free from the gross and patent abuses which characterized the choice of legislators in England, there are still too many matters connected with it that frequently demand a stringent and searching investigation by some tribunal qualified to sift evidence, able to cast aside all partisan bias, and to command universal confidence, and empowered to punish. Is not Mr. DISRAELI'S successful experiment worth studying, at all events, on this side the Atlantic?

Ocean Penny Postage.

While Congress has been talking in a loose and random manner about the establishment of lines of Transatlantic mail steamers, postal subsidies and such things, our Minister to the Court of St. James has been taking counsel with JOHN BRIGHT and other Liberal statesmen, and boldly advocating no less thoroughgoing a reform than the establishment of a system of ocean penny postage between Great Britain and the United States. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON is not, we are aware an infallible prophet, but it is clear from his confident utterances on the subject, and the earnestness with which Mr. BRIGHT, speaking as a Cabinet Minister, subsequently advocated the cause, that the subject will be seriously entertained on both sides during the approaching year. It is certain beyond a doubt that the mail contracts granted by the late Derby-Disraeli Ministry will not be confirmed by the present House of Commons, notwithstanding the recent declaration of the Marquis of Hartington that they "interfered with the proposed modifications, in the rate of ocean postage." The Chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons on Packet Contracts has expressed his unqualified dislike to mail subsidies of all kinds. In a few weeks, consequently, it is probable that the steamship lines conveying letters from Great Britain to New-York will have to do so at the old terms of the ocean postage of four pence per half ounce, the same as those on which the same lines convey the United States mails to Queenstown and Southampton. Now, therefore, is a favorable time for the consideration of the question. The reduction of the cost of sending a letter between the two countries by the sum of six cents, would not only be the removal of an appreciable tax upon commercial and friendly intercourse generally, but would prove an actual boon to the struggling emigrant here and his friends on the other side of the Atlantic. Nothing, we are convinced, conduces so much to promote the emigration to the United States of the very classes of whom we stand most in need, who will go boldly out West and gain their own independent livelihood, and add alike to our population and wealth, without crowding in our great cities or competing with others, than free and unrestricted means of communication between emigrants who have been here long enough to appreciate the blessings by which they are surrounded, and their friends at home. There is many and many an industrious family, and many a group of able-bodied young men in England alone, who would long before this have been prosperous and useful members of our Western communities had some one pioneer merely sent them a few lines every week or two, describing his daily life and prospering circumstances. Under the twenty-four-cent. arrangement this was not to be expected. The twelve-cent. basis was better, and now the question arises, why not *six cents*?

Of course there are arguments urged against the proposed reduction, both on the grounds of practicability and expediency. None, however, seem to us of sufficient weight to counterbalance the manifest benefits to be derived from it. We cannot share in the fear that the regularity and efficiency of the mail service would be impaired by it. At the figure of a penny, or two cents, per half ounce, freight on the mail-bags would amount to something over forty pounds, or two hundred dollars per ton—surely enough to make the efficient fulfillment of postal requirements an object with the wealthiest steamship company, both as to speed and regularity. The present House of Commons is evidently in a mood to assent to Mr. BRIGHT'S views on the matter, and why we should continue to pay foreign companies four times more than is necessary in order, Japanese-like, to isolate ourselves from countries with which close communication can only result in reciprocal benefits, is a question that will require a good deal of explanation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The City of Washington has followed the precept of one of HOMER'S men—that is, "welcomed the coming, sped the parting guest;" and General GRANT, if he managed to get a meditative whiff of his cigar at any time during the crisis of the 4th, might have moralized, like a certain old potentate, and asked himself, though without tears, where would all that army of devoted friends be at the end of four years from that day. He might, indeed, have pictured himself then going quietly away, in a close carriage, and hearing the mighty uproar of welcome for the applauded next coming man. If he did, that would naturally account for the remarkable gravity of his demeanor on that trying occasion.

The Legislative Committee, which has been inspecting our sewerage system, has failed to elicit any testimony worthy of notice in support of the insinuations that were made against the integrity of the Croton Aqueduct Board at the time the resolution authorizing the investigation was introduced into the Assembly. As to the style of earthern pipes used by the Board, the bulk of the evidence given by those who know anything about the subject was in its favor, and it was shown to be similar to the system now in vogue in London and other cities in Europe. The testimony of Gen. VIELE, however, developed the fact that the Croton Board had neglected the subject of subsoil drainage, which he considered very important to the sanitary well-being of the City, and which clearly comes within their jurisdiction, although it is entirely independent of the sewerage system.

The sufferings of the party of snow-bound travelers on the Pacific Railroad give a very large hint, not only to the public but to the gentlemen interested in the road. This is a grand national institution, and we are all proud of it; but if it is to be a refuge for ruffianism and extortion, as well as a line liable to such terrible and dangerous obstructions of travel, without adequate power to keep a clear way or shelter and provision for the detained passengers, it will very easily fall to an unpopular level. These are things that ought to be energetically taken in hand and provided against systematically at the outset. Take a fair start.

The Public School system of the City has been glanced at by a Committee of the Senate, under authority of a resolution which was introduced by Senator CREAMER. The precise object which the mover of the resolution had in view is not as clear as it might be. It is said, however, that the design is to further a scheme which the Roman Catholics have long favored of inducing the Legislature to transfer to them a portion of the Public School fund to be expended in their private schools. The movement is ostensibly made upon the pretext that the Public School accommodations of the City are insufficient for the number of scholars who wish to attend them, but it is pretty generally believed that the Roman Catholic Church opposes the whole Public School system and dissuades its followers from sending their children to these institutions whenever they can.

The Louisiana Legislature has passed a law licensing gambling-houses on payment of $5,000. This would be but a small revenue tax for so expensive, lucrative and unnecessary a luxury. A percentage on profits might give some clue to the amounts squandered in these apparently inevitable but undesirable concomitants of large cities.

King GEORGE, late of Hanover, finding that he cannot support his Guelphic Legion, now in France—BISMARCK having cut off the supplies with an aggravation of bitter language—has turned to VON BEUST, of Austria, and offered him the same force of knight errantry to form part of the Emperor's army, and wait for something to turn up. BEUST, they say, like Barkis, is willing, and it is very probable the Hanoverian Brigade will for the future assume the old character of the Irish Brigade, so long in the service of France. Times are changing rather unpleasantly for the Guelphs.

The reason of the great depreciation in stock of the Union Express Company has been inquired into during the past week by a legislative committee. What the inquisitors have found out about the affairs of the Company they have kept to themselves.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS should supplement his lecture on "The Lost Arts" by another on "The Regained Arts." Every once in a while our modern and occidental conceit is taken down by discovering that the sharp black eyes of Eastern Asia have for ages been familiar with matters upon which we are just now felicitating ourselves as new. For instance, the American *Journal of Medical Science* records the interesting fact that in Japan artificial teeth sustained by atmospheric pressure have been in use from time immemorial. Carved from sea-horse ivory, the molars studded with little brass bosses, and the whole mounted upon a hard kind of gourd-shell carved to conform to the shape of gums and roof of the mouth, these artificial sets cost but about one dollar and sixty cents each. So it seems cheapness is another of the "lost arts." Will it ever be regained?

For the past three weeks the Standing Committee of the Assembly on contested seats has sat in this City taking testimony. It has now nearly completed its labors, and will render its report probably within a few days.

The over-issue of stock by the Hudson River, Harlem, and other railroads, has been the subject of inquiry by a Special Committee of the Assembly. The sessions of this Committee have been secret, and the result of its labors cannot, therefore, be known until it makes its report. The investigation covers the same ground which has already been explored by a Special Committee of the Senate which was appointed at the beginning of the session. In view of this fact the work of the Assembly Committee would appear to be entirely supererogatory, particularly as the other Committee has concluded its investigations and will soon make its report.

MCCLURE, of Philadelphia, who lately amused the country by assailing GRANT, said that a member of the Cabinet ought to be a man who "could vitalize the party and make it pulsate at a touch." He must be thoroughly disgusted with all the members of GRANT'S Cabinet.

It seems that the Presbyterians of Montreal are trying to inveigle Rev. Mr. BEECHER to that "Kanuck" metropolis, offering him the salary he receives from the people of the other "heights" nearer home. It is "a thing devised by the enemy;" for that genial gentleman has no idea of going off in the direction of the North Pole, from the shores of the Sound and the Hudson. If those hyperboreans really meant to have him, they would have offered to treble his present emoluments; and even then he would not go. At any rate, they broached the subject at a very bad time, when the telegraph tells us there are eight feet of snow on the Canadian high-roads.

Our present clumsy system of gaslight will always be the source of worry and complaint, because both consumers and producers always try to take advantage of one another. Among the former are thousands who burn in a lavish, contraband manner; and knowing this, the gas makers try to repay themselves by their general way of charging as much as possible, and lay great stress on their metres, which, as everybody knows, are false tests and pretences. All this metre mongering and overcharging will continue, till some new kind of light shall be invented, like that spoken of by our chemical adepts and experimentalists; and perhaps those gas extortions are good means of hastening such inventions.

Our London correspondent, whose keen eye catches every topic worth catching over yonder, spoke the other day about the manner in which the *Athenæum* comes down on Admiral SEMMES' new-old book, "My Adventures Afloat." But he did not find room to quote any of the *Athenæum's* remarks about it, and as we are so seldom able to admire that testy journal's utterances, we give place to this epigrammatic epitome of the *Alabama's* exploits:

"No 'historian,' we undertake to say, would have touched the subject. The theme is not attractive. The story of a war-ship which burns unarmed traders until she falls in with an equal, and then goes down forever, is not a topic for worthy pens to handle."

That is good, and quite enough.

It appears to be very generally supposed in many quarters that England would be likely to take part in a European war should the independence of Belgium be threatened, or her neutrality violated. This, we fancy, is a mistaken supposition. In the days when the safety of England depended upon her supremacy in the Channel, and when fleets were more dependent upon winds and harbors of refuge than they are now, the neutrality of the Belgian ports and the Scheldt was of vital importance to her. Their possession by an enemy was a permanent source of danger, affording means of shelter to hostile fleets directly opposite the mouth of the Thames. But in these days of steam and iron clads, the importance to England of the Belgian ports is comparatively slight. It is true that any violation of Belgian neutrality, after the guarantees given by England, would be a moral humiliation for her. But England suffered a moral humiliation when Denmark was dismembered, and yet did not move. We do not fancy she would be induced to abandon her new non-intervention policy, even were France to threaten the independence of Belgium.

Who knows but that, in spite of PRIM and the rest of them who have pronounced against a Bourbon restoration, Spain may have the little Prince of Asturias for her next "king and governor." If NAPOLEON, as is reported, has gone to the trouble of persuading ISABELLA to abdicate in favor of her son, this is very likely the beginning of the end. With young ALPHONSE on the throne, the purposes of the hated Orleanists would be "estopped." As regards the general question, Spain, with her high genius of fighting and flourishing, is not yet fit to be a humdrum, happy Republic; and her best friends will probably see it and accept "the descendant of PELAYO."

The English Ritualists, having failed of civil support in the liberties they are taking with the legally established liturgy, are taking higher and higher ground in their new doctrine of the independence of Church and State. The celebrated Mr. MACKONOCHIE, of the original St. Albans Church, writes, in a strong letter to one of the daily journals:

"A Christian State is the child of the Church. It is of the Church in such a State that each individual is 'begotten again of God in Christ Jesus.' It is by her that each is fed; by her prayer and blessing that all States will seek for help from God; by her anointing that the sovereign is set apart for the high functions of government. Can we, then, defend adultery between a mother and her son?"

It begins to look now as if the Church, between the High and the Low stools, would fall to the ground and have to take care of herself.

Field Marshal Lord GOUGH died the other day in the 90th year of his age, and the seventy-fifth of his service in the British army. He was one of the last survivors of a class of gallant soldiers which now belongs as much to the past as "Brown Bess" or wooden line-of-battle ships. There was never before such a total revolution in all the appliances of warfare as that which has taken place since Lord GOUGH, then a boy of 16, took part in the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, just three-quarters of a century ago. If any boy of 16 now entering the service of any civilized country were to be told that seventy-five years hence all fighting would be done either in balloons or in diving-bells at the bottom of the ocean, would his incredulity be more natural than that of young GOUGH would have been had he been told of what he was destined to see, hear, and read of before he died?

TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

A Singular Proclamation Issued—Offer of Funds by the Clergy—Blockade Running.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 6.

A proclamation dated at Nassau, New-Providence, and signed "JOSE DE ARMAS, Gen. DULCE's Commissioner to the Insurgents," has recently appeared. The document is full of bitter invectives against the Spanish Government, and against DULCE personally, placing that gentleman in the unenviable position of accusing himself of the most contemptible actions. RODRIQUES CORREA, a companion of Commissioner ARMAS, publishes a card to-day in the *Diario*, wherein he expresses the belief that the "proclamation" is a forgery, and saying that if it were genuine, the statements of ARMAS are false, and his conduct infamous.

The clergy have offered the Government one-sixth of their income to defray the expenses of the war against the insurgents.

General DULCE is recruiting another battalion of volunteers for active service.

Two hundred pounds of powder have been found secreted in the house of a Mrs. TERRY, in this city.

A late Cienfuegos paper says there is plenty of blockade running into the interior at that place.

Information from Puerto Principe states that the insurgent General QUESADA is ill with small-pox.

Señor ROBERTS, the Spanish Ambassador to Washington, sailed from this port to-day in the regular mail steamer for New-York.

The United States war steamer *Gettysburg* arrived yesterday, and soon afterward sailed again. She will visit the different ports of this Island.

There are rumors of a serious engagement near Santi Spiritus. No particulars.

At present nobody has offered to carry the political prisoners to Fernandos Po. It is reported that the Government has ordered the war steamer *Cadiz* to transport them.

The ladies of this city are collecting and subscribing large amounts of money in aid of the volunteers.

The *Voiz de Cuba* (newspaper) to-day publishes an account of the assassination of the sleeping crew of a coaster in the Saqua Chica River by the insurgents.

Still another schooner had landed a body of insurgents in the vicinity of Saqua. The citizens sunk the vessel to prevent their escape, and now the Government troops are marching against the parties landed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Monster Petitions Presented to the Queen for Amnesty to Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, Saturday, March 6.

No less than ten monster petitions were presented to Queen VICTORIA at her *levée* yesterday praying for amnesty to the Fenian prisoners.

Seven of the Fenians imprisoned in various parts of the Kingdom have been liberated. The following are their names: THOMAS F. BURKE, an American Fenian organizer; DENNIS F. BURKE, recently confined at Clerkenwell; CHARLES KICKHAM, poet, and one of the editors of the *Irish People;* Captain MACKEY, and Messrs. O'CONNOR, STACK and O'KEEFE. The latter was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for having written a treasonable article published in the *Irish People*. Messrs. O'CONNOR, STACK and O'KEEFE were liberated unconditionally.

SPAIN.

The Government Monopoly in Salt and Tobacco Referred to a Committee.

MADRID, Saturday, March 6.

The subject of the Government monopoly in the production of salt and tobacco in the Spanish colonies has been referred to a select committee in the Constituent Cortes.

GERMANY.

Dinner of the American Minister—Count Bismarck's Speech.

BERLIN, Saturday, March 6.

Mr. BANCROFT, the American Minister, gave a grand dinner day before yesterday in honor of the inauguration of President GRANT. Count BISMARCK was present and made a pleasant speech. He said that no dispute had ever arisen between the United States and Germany, and the friendly relations between the two countries were now especially guaranteed.

FRANCE.

Recent Changes in the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Saturday, March 6.

The following changes have been made in consequence of the recent death of M. TROPLONG: ADOLPHE VUITRY has been appointed President of the Senate, *vice* TROPLONG; DE FORCADE LA ROQUETTE succeeds VUITRY as President of the Council, and M. ROUHER takes the Interior Department, *vice* PINARD, provisionally, in addition to the Foreign Portfolio.

THE POPE.

Rumors of His Death Again in Circulation.

LONDON, Saturday, March 6—Evening.

Rumors from the continent again mention the death of the Pope.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The United States Steamer Kansas Aground in the Paraguay River.

LONDON, Saturday, March 6—Evening.

Later advices from Rio Janeiro state that the United States steamer *Kansas* had got aground at Viletta, on the Paraguay River.

PACIFIC COAST.

The North Pacific Steamship Company Chartered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 6.

The North Pacific Steamship Company was chartered yesterday, with a capital of $5,000,000. The Company purchased all the property belonging to the California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship Company, which it succeeds.

About twenty members of the Oregon Legislature met at Salem yesterday, but as no quorum was present they adjourned to Sept. 20.

The Governor having refused to order an election to fill vacancies, efforts are being made to induce the Speaker to do so.

The San Francisco press generally is disappointed at the selection of President GRANT's cabinet, and doubts of its efficiency are expressed.

GEORGIA.

Legislative Action on the Constitutional Amendment—Appropriations for Disabled Soldiers.

ATLANTA, Saturday, March 6.

The Senate, on motion, suspended the rules to take up the resolution adopting the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The resolution, after being amended, was tabled by a vote of 20 to 11. A motion to make the Fifteenth Amendment the special order for Monday was also lost. A resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 12th inst., has passed both Houses. A motion to appoint a Committee to wait on the Governor and ascertain if the Fifteenth Amendment has been officially transmitted to his office by the Secretary of State, and if so to request him to send it to the House with such recommendation as he may deem proper, was lost by a vote of 84 to 49.

The General Appropriation bill passed appropriates $15,000 to furnish artificial limbs to maimed soldiers.

G. P. ASHBURN has been arrested at this place charged with mail robbery. He is a son of G. W. ASHBURN, who was murdered here last Fall.

The Louisiana State Bonds—The Sinking of the Pantheon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 6.

The State authorities say that no more bonds will be issued, and that Governor WARMOUTH will approve no acts of the Legislature granting subsidies to internal improvements. They state they have resolved to adopt the policy confining the expenditures to the absolute requirements of the Government.

A later report from the Southwest Pass states that the sinking of the *Pantheon* was not caused by her collision with tow-boat *Heroine*, but that she had six feet of water in her when she was towed off the bar. She sank in five fathoms of water. There were $17,000 in specie on board. The specie and a portion of the cotton were saved. The vessel was insured in foreign offices.

Destructive Fires in Chicago—The Billiard Championship.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 6.

There were eight fires in this city yesterday. The most extensive was in the premises of Messrs. WISDOM & LEE, Nos. 41 to 47 Canal-street, who were insured one-half their loss—$26,000. The insurance includes $1,000 each in the Home, New-Hampshire, Mutual and Manhattan, of New-York; the Enterprise, of Cincinnati; the Hope, of Providence, and the North American, of Philadelphia; $1,500 in the Security and Germania, of New-York; $2,000 each in the Republic and National, of Chicago, and $2,000 in other companies. One of the firemen who fell from the building caught a telegraph wire and held on by his teeth and hands until rescued. None of the bodies have yet been recovered. The other seven fires foot up a loss of nearly $30,000, on which there are various insurances. The night was the stormiest and coldest of the year.

JOHN MCDEVITT proposes to challenge the winner of the champion cue at the forthcoming billiard tournament in New-York.

The bodies of the four firemen burned to death last night were recovered this morning. The Coroner's jury declared in their verdict that the building was not constructed in accordance with the fire ordinance.

All Chicago firemen are insured in the Travelers' Company of Hartford for $2,000 each by the city merchants.

A fire in Austin, Minn., on Wednesday, destroyed property valued at $30,000.

A Murder and a Fatal Accident at Buffalo—Pedestrianism.

BUFFALO, Saturday, March 6.

A teamster named BALL was crushed to death while engaged in removing a house here to-day. He had six horses, with which he was drawing the building, when he fell to the ground, and the sleigh-runners, and the building thereon, passed over his body, mangling it fearfully.

PAYNE, the pedestrian, left here this morning for Fredonia, to make arrangements for a walking match with WESTON.

Three Indians, accused of murdering WILLIAM BUTTON, near Collins, were ordered to be arrested on a Coroner's warrant. The principal offender, an Onondaga Indian named SMITH, has escaped. The others are in jail here.

Sudden Death of Rev. Chas. Gillette, of Brooklyn.

BALTIMORE, Md., Saturday, March 6.

Rev. Dr. CHARLES GILLETTE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Agent of the American Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, fell dead at about 10:30 o'clock this morning in this city. He was passing along Baltimore-street, when a violent snow-squall suddenly set in, and Dr. GILLETTE sought refuge in Wilson's Hotel. On entering, he took up the City Directory and commenced turning the leaves, and dropped dead. He was the guest of Rev. Dr. LEAKIN last night.

Young Grant Acquitted of the Murder of H. Rives Pollard.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, March 6.

The jury in the case of JAMES GRANT, charged with the murder of H. RIVES POLLARD, brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged. A movement of applause, on receipt of the verdict in the court-room, was checked by the Judge.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

LEWISTON, Me., March 6.—A saw-mill and box manufactory in Auburn, on the Little Androscoggin River, owned by EDWARD A. LITTLE, was burned down last night. The loss is estimated at $3,000; no insurance.

CONCORD, N. H., March 6.—ENOS CARTER, 23 years of age, had his left arm torn out in Clement's Bedstead Factory, at Hillsboro Bridge, today. He will probably die.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—The steamship *Pantheon*, hence for Liverpool with 16,000 bushels bulk wheat, 600 bales cotton, sunk last night just outside the bar at Southwest Pass in consequence of a collision with the towboat *Heroine*. The *Pantheon* had been stuck on the bar for the last three days, and had just got clear when the accident occurred.

WESTFIELD, N. Y., March 6.—Hon. JOHN G. HINCKLEY, for many years a prominent lawyer and citizen, died at his residence in Westfield, at 3 o'clock this morning.

LEWISTON, Me., March 6.—The thermometer this morning indicated 22° below zero.

DETROIT, Mich., March 6.—A destructive fire occurred at Allegan last night. CHAFFER's saw mill, PIKE's flour mill, POWELL's shingle mill, JONES' rake factory, WEST's sash and door factory were entirely destroyed. Loss about $70,000; probably no insurance.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 6.

Mr. YATES presented several petitions, which were laid on the table.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition for the amendment of the Constitution, so as to recognize Almighty God. Tabled.

Mr. COLE presented a petition for the removal of political disabilities.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition for the removal of political disabilities.

Mr. POMEROY presented several petitions for equal suffrage.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill for the further securing of equal rights in the District of Columbia, and moved to proceed to its immediate consideration, but Mr. VICKERS objected.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill to reorganize the navy of the United States.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a bill supplementary to the act to authorize a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad into the District of Columbia. The bill is the same which was pending before the last Congress.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill in relation to treaties with the Indian tribes.

It provides that hereafter no treaties shall be made with the Indian tribes in the United States, and they shall be deemed incapable of making treaties with the United States. It provides, also, that no convention, agreement, or contract between the United States and any Indian tribe, entered into or ratified after the enactment of this bill, authorizing or providing for the payment of money from the United States Treasury, or sale or other disposition of public lands, or Indian reservations, in whole or in part, whether held in severalty or in common, shall have force and effect, either in law or equity, or be enforced by any officer of the United States, or of any State or Territory, unless the enforcement thereof shall be authorized by an act of Congress, passed and approved subsequently to its date.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill further to define an act for the punishment of crimes against the United States.

THE STEWART ENABLING ACT.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced also the following bill, and asked for immediate consideration:

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of the eighth section of the act entitled "An act to establish a Treasury Department" as provides that no person holding any office instituted by this act shall directly or indirectly be concerned in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Mr. SHERMAN—That bill ought to be passed.

Mr. SUMNER—I think that it ought not to be acted upon so hastily. I must object to it.

Mr. SHERMAN—It is necessary that that provision should be repealed, to enable the new Secretary of the Treasury to hold the office.

Mr. SUMNER—Does the Senator think it ought to be repealed?

Mr. SHERMAN—I think there is no reason why it should not be repealed.

Mr. SUMNER—I should rather see the matter carefully considered by a committee.

Mr. SHERMAN—Very well. I move that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Vice-President—There is no Committee on Finance.

Mr. SPRAGUE suggested that the difficulty might be met by providing that claims and questions of a strictly commercial character should be considered and determined by some other officer than the Secretary of the Treasury.

There being no committee to which to refer the bill, it was laid on the table.

ALABAMA IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to provide for the improvement of the river, bay and harbor of Mobile, Ala.

INDIANS.

Mr. THAYER moved to take up his resolution offered yesterday for the appointment of a joint committee to consider all propositions relating to the Indian tribes.

Mr. HOWARD hoped it would not be taken up, and the Senate refused to take it up.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S FIRST MESSAGE.

At this juncture the following message was received from the President:

To the Senate of the United States:

Since the nomination and confirmation of ALEXANDER T. STEWART to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, I find that by the eighth section of the act of Congress, approved Sept. 2, 1789, it provides as follows, to wit:

And be it further enacted, That no person appointed to any office instituted by this act, shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in carrying out the business of trade or commerce, or owner in whole or part of any sea vessel, or purchase by himself or another in trust for him any public lands or other public property, or be concerned in the purchase or disposal of any public securities of any State or of the United States, or take or apply to his own use any emolument or gain for negotiating or transacting any business in the said Department, other than shall be allowed by law; and if any person shall offend against any of the prohibitions of this act he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and forfeit to the United States the penalty of $3,000, and shall, upon conviction, be removed from office, and forever thereafter be incapable of holding any office under the United States, provided that any other, and not a public prosecutor, shall give information of any such offence upon which a prosecution and conviction shall be had. One-half of aforesaid penalty of $3,000, when recovered, shall be for the use of the person giving such information.

In view of these provisions, and the fact that Mr. STEWART has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate, I would ask that he be exempted by joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress from the operations of the same.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1869.

Mr. SHERMAN—I ask leave to introduce a bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—The first question is what disposition shall be made of the Executive message.

Mr. SUMNER—I move that it be laid on the table and be printed. Agreed to.

ANOTHER ENABLING BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN then introduced the following bill, and asked its immediate consideration:

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of the act approved Sept. 2, 1789, entitled "An act to establish a Treasury Department," as prohibits the Secretary of the Treasury from being concerned or interested in carrying on trade or commerce, be and the same is hereby repealed. But in no case shall the Secretary of the Treasury act in any matter, claim or account in which he is personally interested.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—Is there any objection to considering the bill at this time?

Mr. SUMNER—I object, Sir. I think that it ought to be most profoundly considered before it passes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—The bill is not before the Senate. The Chair will lay before the Senate the resolutions laid over yesterday, in their order.

Mr. DRAKE's resolutions offered yesterday, providing that treaties with the Indian tribes shall be considered in open session, were then taken up, and, after a brief discussion, passed. Mr. SAWYER's resolution, providing for the appointment of a joint committee to consider all applications and propositions for the removal of political disabilities.

COMMITTEES.

Mr. POMEROY was opposed to increasing the number of special committees.

Mr. RICE thought there ought to be a separate committee of each House.

Mr. TRUMBULL was in favor of the resolution, because it was impossible for the Judiciary Committee, or any other committee having to do other business, to consider the applications for the removal of disabilities. Already the Committee on the Judiciary had had to examine several bushels of papers on such business.

Mr. FERRY, speaking upon the resolution, said that yesterday he had introduced a bill for general removal of political disabilities at the South, which, he hoped, would soon receive the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. ABBOTT was in favor of the appointment of the Committee, but opposed to Mr. FERRY's bill.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Rules.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the joint resolution of the Legislature of Kansas, ratifying the proposed Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution.

The Senate then, at 1:50 o'clock, adjourned.

More Conversations—Gen. Grant's Views on the Tenure-of-Office Law.

It is rather late in the day to seek, through private conversations, to learn Gen. GRANT's views on the public questions that demand attention and solution. Nevertheless the following paragraphs have considerable interest from their bearing on one law, which will have a good deal of interest for the public until final action shall be definitely taken upon it by Congress:

From the Washington Star.

An interesting conversation was had to-day with Gen. GRANT by a Senator opposed to a repeal of the Civil Office Tenure act. The Senator was laying the ground-work for sundry applications for office, when his attention was called by the General to the division in the Radical Party on this tenure-of-office question. "But, Sir," said the General, "is not the restriction opposed to our theory of government? The Judges hold office for life, but the President and members of Congress are subject to constant change. Now it is proposed to invest all subordinate officers with a life-interest in the positions they hold, unless, indeed, charges are preferred against them and a trial had before the Senate, the same tribunal before which Judges are to be tried. *This is certainly a great stride toward a revolution in our free system, and it only requires another to make these offices hereditary.*" The Senator made no effort to combat the General's position, but quietly refolding several papers which he still held in his hand, he returned them to his coat-pocket and retired. It is understood that the General contemplates placing a similar quietus on all Senators opposed to striking from the hands of the Executive the legislative manacles imposed by the Civil Office Tenure act.

A FURTHER TALK ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

From the Syracuse Journal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, March 1, 1869.

On Saturday evening Representative GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana, and Gen. B. F. LOAN, of Missouri, called on Gen. GRANT in pursuance of a previous engagement, and had a long and interesting interview with him. A friend, to whom the chief points in the conversation that ensued were narrated, furnishes me with some notes, which I give.

Mr. JULIAN, after the usual courtesies, asked in substance what Gen. GRANT's policy would be as to local appointments. *Mr. Lincoln's rule was to refer all local applications for places,* such as Postmasters, Collectors, Assessors, &c., *to the Representative of the district, and accept his judgment thereon.* It was not incompatible with the General's ideas of propriety, he (Mr. Julian) would be glad to know what rule would be adopted by the new Administration, as he was in receipt of many applications, and if expected to give his views, would like to have time to examine fairly into each case.

Gen. GRANT replied at once that, except in a few cases all over the country, where he might desire to appoint a personal or army friend, whose ability, &c., he had personal knowledge of, *the rule Mr. Lincoln followed would be his.* Representatives were directly responsible to the people, and they were the proper persons to recommend.

Mr. JULIAN then remarked:—"General, the case is a little different now. In Mr. LINCOLN's time we had no Tenure-of-Office act; now we shall have to defer to the Senators more."

General GRANT replied, speaking quite deliberately:—"Well, gentlemen, on that matter, I can only say that if the law is not repealed, I consider myself bound to enforce it. He had told Senators in conversation on the subject, he was a citizen and bound to obey the laws, which he should do. If the law is not repealed *I shall remove no man from office except for cause.*" "Then," remarked Mr. JULIAN, "the fact, General, that an office-holder is a Democrat, and has been a Johnson man, will not in itself be a sufficient cause for removal?" "No," was the emphatic response. *I shall protect office-holders who do their duty, whatever may be their politics, if the law remains, against both Executive and Senatorial interference. I have said this to Senators and the justice of the view was acknowledged.*"

There was a great deal of quiet humor in the General's manner when he said that, and he evidently seemed to feel that he had made a point which would worry the anxious politicians into repealing the meddlesome law. A good deal was said in regard to the law, and Gen. GRANT expressed his regret at differing with some of his best friends in the Senate—mentioning particularly Senator HOWE, of Wisconsin. He seemed also quite confident that the law would be repealed by the Forty-first Congress.

Gen. LOGAN, who will be remembered as one of the strongest advocates of impeachment, remarked during the conversation on the Tenure-of-Office act, that "I did not vote for the law; my policy was to turn JOHNSON out."

To this Gen. GRANT answered, speaking slowly and thoughtfully, "Well, a good many persons were afraid of impeachment and of the effect of it as a precedent; but," with emphasis, "if they had known Mr. JOHNSON as well as I did they would not only have favored the impeachment, but seen that it would have been just the thing that ought to have been done and made a precedent of."

New-York Regarded as a Slow City.

From the Detroit Post.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, with a curiously self-deprecating air, declares that "it seems to be a great mistake to suppose that we are a fast people—a reckless, go-ahead people—we New-Yorkers!" It then instances the facts that New-Yorkers have been for ten or twenty years talking about a new post office; a Broadway underground or elevated railway; improved piers and wharves; a bridge to Brooklyn, &c.; but nothing has ever been actually done, despite of all the talk. On such things, it says, New-Yorkers "are slow as Spaniards." This bit of self-depreciation is amusingly ridiculous. *In the West, at least, New-York has always been considered slow,* and we never heard it hinted that New-Yorkers are a "go-ahead people," in any municipal enterprise. New-York is considered a great commercial city, a great speculating city, a city in which there is a vast deal of *private* and individual enterprise; *but, as a municipality, New-York, we think, is considered by nearly everybody outside of New-York as decidedly old fogy.* No inventor, with an improved pavement, ever thinks of getting the inert municipality of New-York to even test his invention until the real "go-ahead" cities of other States have approved and adopted it. For wide, modern streets, nobody looks to New-York. For avenues shaded with trees, nobody goes to New-York. For improved street lamps, New-York is not the place. For tunnels under or bridges over rivers, New-York is not thought of. For clean, handsome markets, New-York is never mentioned. For a thorough system of street cleaning, New-York is not celebrated. For well-conducted street railways, for an efficient system of police, for municipal economy, intelligence and honesty, for security of person and property, for rapid public improvement, for a model public-school system, in short, for municipal enterprise, New-York never has been quoted as a "go-ahead" place; but rather for the contrary.

The Greek Question—Letter from Gen. John A. Dix.

The following letter has been addressed by Gen. DIX to a gentleman of this City:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: An absurd story is going the rounds of the newspaper Press in the United States, that I have been talking here on the Greek question. A Baltimore paper, improving on the statements in the *Herald* and the *Express*, goes so far as to say that I made a speech at a banquet in Paris. I have been present at no banquet, here or elsewhere, nor have I made a speech since I have been abroad, except to the Emperor on presenting my credentials. I have been enjoying the luxury of silence, though more than once invited to break it, contenting myself with defending and promoting, as far as I could, American interests in my diplomatic correspondence, and leaving European questions to take care of themselves. Indeed, independently of the clear duty of a representative of the United States in a foreign country to limit his action, except in extraordinary cases, to the instructions of his Government, no one is more strongly committed than myself by former declarations of opinion. In the Senate of the United States, I always insisted on the noninterference of European Powers with the affairs of the independent States of America, and as no principle is good which is not reciprocal, I insisted with equal strenuousness on the noninterference of the United States with questions purely European. I have been faithful to this principle here, and I cannot imagine how so absurd a story as the one referred to originated. I know no greater nuisance in the United States that speech-making, and my greatest enjoyment abroad has been my exemption from it.

Sincerely yours, JOHN A. DIX.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mlle. ZOE fought her last fight at this theatre yesterday, and has now gone with the "French Spy" to more congenial latitudes. A "terrific broadsword combat," it must be understood, is one of the striking sensations of this notorious play, and Mlle. ZOE claims, we believe, to "hit harder and more times" in this duel than any other actress ever did or ever could. Seven hundred blows is her scoring for the championship. The woman who can give her adversary 700 blows in ten minutes cares very little for critics or criticism, we suppose, and must laugh at the idea of any one supposing that "the pen is mightier than the sword." It must, therefore, be useless to tell such an amazon that the stage is too frivolous an arena, and the drama too effeminate a profession for her muscular capabilities. The Western border needs her services. There upon a real scene, worthier than the mimic one which she has not adorned, she will find repeated occasions to strike her 700 blows, to much more substantial purpose and with greater *éclat* than she ever did before an audience of gallery boys.

It is a grateful duty to turn from such performances to the contemplation of those brighter displays in a more decent drama, which cannot fail to characterize Miss REIGNOLDS' engagement. That eminent artist is to appear at the Broadway Theatre to-morrow evening, in the entertaining comedy of "Richelieu at Sixteen," and also in a new drama entitled "The Shadow of a Crime." The latter play is the production of Mr. CHELTNAM, the editor, we believe, of *Belgravia Magazine*. Of course, it would be useless to expect in a writer so intimately employed in the *sanctum sanctorum*, where the renowned high priest of bigamists, Miss BRADDON, forges her matrimonial complications, an entire freedom from that romancer's peculiarities. There is a secret murder and a secret marriage, and although the heroine (personated by Miss REIGNOLDS) is one of the criminals in the latter, she is not guilty of the former. Suspicion of guilt rests upon her, however, and is the cause of much misery to her, and thus, according to the dramatist, she is pursued by the shadow of a crime.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

Mr. BROUGHAM, it is stated by the foreign correspondents, is shortly expected in London. It is certain, we believe, that he will not remain longer than four weeks more at the dramatic parlor in Twenty-fourth-street. About the middle of April Mr. FISK, like the Indian giver, takes back his theatre and installs opera bouffe, TOSTEE, IRMA & Co. Mr. BROUGHAM has not managed his brief season with much smartness; perhaps there are secret reasons for that, which might excuse him before his friends, but to the public all that has come from him so far has been a disappointment. Something better is hoped from the simplification of SHAKESPEARE, which he is to produce to-morrow evening, and Mr. BROUGHAM's first shy at *Shylock* may be his best hit yet. There is a deep satire and perhaps personal justification lurking in some portions of the bill of the new play, more particularly in the descriptive matter of his own part:

Shylock, a shamefully ill-used and persecuted old Hebrew gentleman, in fact, an Israe-light of other days, whose character was darkened by his Christian contemporaries simply to conceal their own nefarious transactions; *victimized as he was by sundry unjustifiable confidence operations*..........Mr. BROUGHAM.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

A young German actor, who has been studying English under Prof. FROBISHER, (Mme. SCHELLER's tutor,) has hired the New-York Theatre, and will appear there next Wednesday evening in a translation entitled "Hinko; or, the King and the Executioner." Mr. HENRY MOESINGER is the name of the new recruit to the Broken English drama. Mrs. WILKINS and Mr. J. B. STUDLEY are in the company engaged to appear with Mr. MOESINGER. Mr. MOESINGER has frequently played in the theatre of the German Turners' Hall, and was considered a promising amateur.

PANTOMIMES.

Three of these dumb dramas will be on the boards to-morrow evening.

One is to be produced at the Bowery Theatre, after half a year's preparation, and will be called "The Seven Dwarfs." Mr. ROBERT BUTLER is to personate *Clown*. A dress rehearsal of this piece is to take place this evening.

Tammany is also to have a new pantomime. There the amusement is to be called "Dame Wiggles; or, Harlequin and the Generous Fairy." *Mother Goose* is the heroine of this piece, we believe, and Mr. MAFFIT is to be the *Clown*.

At the Olympic "Humpty Dumpty," of course. This piece was produced on the 10th of March, 1868, and, consequently, celebrates its first birthday on Wednesday next. It has been acted eight times a week, with only a brief intermission, since the first night.

Various Dramatic Notes.

MR. CATHCART, who is to succeed the FLORENCES at Wood's Museum, has terminated an engagement of two weeks in St. Louis. Miss MARIOTT, the English actress who is to play in conjunction with Mr. CATHCART, is expected to arrive here next week.

Mr. HASSE, a tragic actor from Germany, has appeared at the Stadt Theatre during the last week, and, although his personations so far are of a light and immaterial nature, he has secured a favorable hearing, and will probably make a better impression when he appears in more important characters.

"Dramolet" is the newest thing on the bills—applied to a one-act drama.

The return of Miss CELIA LOGAN from England is noted.

The various burlesques now in vogue continue to attract moderate audiences, who are moderate in everything but applause. "Pluto" at the Theatre Comique, the "Forty Thieves" at Niblo's, and "Lucretia Borgia" at the Waverley, remain unchanged, and call for no new remarks. Miss HOLT, to be sure, demands an item of pity. She has not recovered from her "cold" yet, and her voice suffers still. A renewal of the "Forty Thieves" is announced at Niblo's.

A bill has been introduced before the Legislature of this State to incorporate under the name of "The New-York Amusement Company." HENRY C. JARRETT, HENRY D. PALMER, LEONARD GROVER, SHERMAN PARIS, FREDERICK A. SEAVER, of New-York, and their associates. The Company is to continue for a period of fifty years for the purpose of controlling, owning and operating one or more places of public amusement of a social and dramatic character in the City of New-York. The capital stock of the Company is to be $500,000, divided into five thousand shares of $100 each, with power to increase the same.

The European Circus is to pitch tents in New-York, on the Thirty-fourth-street grounds, on the 4th of April.

On Monday night, at the New-York Circus, the Brothers RIZARELI, who for the past six weeks have been thrilling the visitors to that establishment with their startling aerial exercises on the flying trapeze, will appear in a new act, entitled "Les Jeux de Salon," which was given by them with great success in Paris, and which is said to be one of the most artistic exhibitions of gymnastic skill ever witnessed.

Mr. LINGARD, of the Theatre Comique, was the defendant in two lawsuits last week—both brought by members of his company for salary. The point in dispute in both cases was the construction of the terms of engagement. Mr. LINGARD was sustained by the Court in one instance, and in the other judgment was given against him. In one of the cases the Judge refused to hear further testimony, remarking that he had got a surfeit of theatrical cases, and he did not see the "utility" of having any more. He hoped the theatrical profession would find some other means of settling their disputes without bringing them into Court. It would be a good thing, certainly, if the theatrical, and every other profession, could settle their disputes without resorting to the Courts, particularly if there are any more Judges of fastidious stripe, like this one, on the bench. Why there should be anything more odious about "a theatrical case" than any other, we can't exactly see. Perhaps the poverty of the humble people who presented themselves as plaintiffs in the above cases may have had something to do with the disqualifying odor!

The late SOL SMITH left property valued at $107,000.

FANNY KEMBLE has been sued for causing the doors at one of her readings to be locked, in Reading, Penn. The fine is $500 in such case, made and provided by the laws of Pennsylvania.

The gross receipts of the twelve prominent places of amusement in New York for the month of January amounted to $219,800.

Mr. BEN. BAKER at present holds the position of Stage Manager of the Tammany "Grand Theatre."

The French Theatre is to let.

The Foreign Drama.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILLSON is in favor of lowering the musical pitch. She thinks that the adoption of the French pitch would insure a better rendering of all the operas. We beg to remind the charming singer that we have already lowered our pitch to the French standard—very much so. We lowered it when the "Grand Duchess" was imported over here.

The returns in the Lord Chamberlain's office, in London, show that in the fourteen years, 1852-1865, there were 2,816 plays submitted for license, out of which only nineteen were rejected. Two of these were from Scripture subjects, seven were of the swell-mob and burglary school, and the bulk of the remainder were French plays of an immoral tendency, or English versions of them.

The Siamese twins have appeared in London.

FREDERICK LEMAITRE, the veteran French actor has again "reappeared" in Paris, but it is said to be pitiable to hear this learned and slippered pantaloon mumbling out his broken sentences like minute guns at sea.

The month of January has been a "golden age" for Paris theatres; more than £80,000 were taken at the doors, and the "authors' dues" amounted to more than £7,000.

The *Court Journal* states that Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS have received a very handsome offer to visit America in the Autumn.

Mr. SOTHERN has accepted a reëngagement at the Haymarket for three years.

Mr. TOM TAYLOR has written a drama for Miss NEILSON, in which Joan of Arc is the heroine.

It appears that there are now lying at the French Ministry of Fine Arts two hundred and eighty applications for permission to bring out on the stage, either of theatres or of *café* concerts, young girls of less than 15 years of age.

Mr. TOOLE has abandoned his idea of visiting America this year. He has accepted a new drama from the pen of Mr. H. J. BYRON.

Theatre Francais.

There will be no performances at the Theatre Francais this week. This decision has resulted from Mr. GRAU's desire that OFFENBACH's new opera-bouffe, "La Vie Parisienne," should be produced with a perfection of interpretation and stage costume that can only be secured through rehearsals as carefully conducted as actual representations. Some of Mr. GRAU's artists, too, are indisposed, and sadly need rest. Six nights of comparative leisure will, it is hoped, enable them to recuperate, while the recess will afford Mr. GRAU every facility for bringing out "La Vie Parisienne" in unexceptionable style.

Street Casualties.

CHARLES GALLAGHER, a resident of Taunton, Mass., fell yesterday morning on the sidewalk in front of No. 34 Bowery, and fractured his knee. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CATHARINE KINDER fell on the corner of Chatham and Baxter streets yesterday morning, and dislocated her hip. She was sent to her home, No. 40 Chrystie-street.

Mrs. MCGOWAN, of No. 233 West Thirty-third-street, fell yesterday at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, and fractured her leg. She was taken home.

A precisely similar accident to that first related with the same result befell Mrs. MAGGIE MCBRIDE, at the corner of Broadway and Tenth-street. She was taken to her residence, No. 138 East Twenty-sixth-street.

Mrs. CORNISH, who resides at No. 537 Third avenue, while walking in the railroad track in Thirty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, yesterday morning, was knocked down and severely injured by car No. 58 of the Fourth-avenue Railroad. She was assisted to her home.

Mrs. MARY BURROWS, of No. 76 Lewis-street, fell in Munroe-street, near Jackson, yesterday, and broke her leg. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PERSONAL.

Hon. H. LORING, of Boston, Hon. H. HARRIS, of Albany, and Hon. H. C. TANNER, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Hon. W. D. COLT, of Washington, is at the Metropolitan Hotel; Hon. H. C. CRITTENDEN, of Cincinnati, Hon. A. MCCLURE, of Pittsburg, Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, of Baltimore, and General WILLIAM H. EWING, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Colonel JAMES BLAKLEY, of the United States Army, is at the St. Charles Hotel.

List of Americans registered with NORTON & Co., American Bankers, No. 14 Rue Auber, Paris: Mme. Auger, E. W. Andrews, New-York; E. H. Bartlett, Rome; Lewis S. Clark, Cincinnati; P. H. Coolidge, Cyrus W. Field, New-York; Rev. F. Glover, Versailles; J. J. Healy and sons, F. Lawrence and lady, James Russell and lady, E. Wilson, New-York; J. G. A. Warren, Boston; E. B. Abbott, Mrs. and Miss Burns, New-York; Ernest Cook, London; Wm. L. Eaton, Hartford; H. M. Gregory, New-York; J. S. McKay, London; Chas. W. Hearns, Boston; Ch. B. Wood, Ch. F. Wood, New-York; Miss E. Herring, Paris; George D. Strong, George P. Bowler, Cincinnati; Miss L. Dwinelle, Miss L. Fiske, Master J. Fiske, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Heuston, San Francisco; W. Stanard Wood, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Fisher, Vermont.

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In its political discussions and preferences the TIMES is Republican,—and supports the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as on the whole best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country. It was among the first to advocate the nomination and election of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency, and will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of his Administration.

The TIMES will insist upon Reform in all branches of the public service,—economy in the administration of the Government,—the payment of the public debt and the maintenance of the public credit,—the adoption of equal and impartial suffrage,—the removal of useless political disabilities,—the preservation of peace,—the elevation of labor,—the vindication of our national rights,—and, in general, such measures as will strengthen our Republican institutions in the confidence of our own people, and commend them to the respect and admiration of the rest of the world.

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Its REPORTS of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature,—of the Law Courts, social, political and literary associations, public meetings, and of whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the great body of the Reading Public. In its Commercial, Financial, Real Estate and general Market Reports, special pains will be taken to embody the latest news, in the most reliable and acceptable form.

A LITERARY Department will be maintained, in which will be given Reviews and notices of all the important and interesting issues of the Press;—and the Fine Arts, including Music, the Drama, painting and sculpture, will receive careful attention at the hands of competent and experienced critics.

The EDITORIAL Department of the TIMES will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussion of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals, or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

CURTIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 6, ROBERT H. CURTIS, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 100 Pacific-st.

CLARK.—At Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, March 6, J. HENRY CLARK, M. D., late President of the Essex County Medical Society, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral services in the Montclair Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M. Members of the Essex County Medical Society, and of the profession generally, and all friends of the family, are invited to attend without further invitation. Cars leave Barclay-st. Ferry, New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., returning from Montclair at 3:35 P. M.

LEIBNITZ.—On Friday, March 5, CHRS. LEIBNITZ, Sr., aged 60 years, 5 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, M. Bergman, No. 112 West 25th-st., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 P. M.

MONTAGUE.—At Hoboken, on Saturday, March 6, AMELIA E., wife of Ebenezer Montague, aged 59 years, 5 months and 24 days.

Funeral on Monday at 2 o'clock, from the First Reformed Church of Hoboken, Hudson, near 6th-st.

MUSGRAVE.—On Tuesday, March 3, at Worcester, Mass., MARTHA, wife of Thomas Musgrave, aged 68 years and 11 months.

RUCKEL.—On Friday, March 5, ELIZA T., wife of John H. Ruckel, and daughter of the late Wm. W. Chardavoyne.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M.

TINDALL.—On Thursday, March 4, ELIZA, wife of Henry Tindall, of Hastings, England.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 310 West 32d-st., on Monday, March 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

VANDEVOORT.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 5, MARGARET VANDEVOORT, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, March 7, at 2 o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, corner of Vesey-st. and Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. FARLEY will preach in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, March 7, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*What is Scriptural Unitarianism?* Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will follow in a course of six Sunday evening lectures. The public are invited.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH.—10½ A. M., missionary sermon by Rev. A. RITTENHOUSE, of Philadelphia; 7½ P. M., anniversary of Juvenile Missionary Society—addresses by Rev. A. RITTENHOUSE and Rev. A. D. VAIL.

TEA MEETING AT THE ALLEN-ST. M. E. Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 10 and 11. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets $1; to be had at the door.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. R. F. ALSOP, of Rye, will preach THIS (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and 7½ P. M.

"THE LAST 300 YEARS THE REAL dark ages of the Church."—THIS EVENING, sermon by Rev. Dr. DIX, at Christ Church, 5th-av., corner 35th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH—14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD Minister in charge. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Special service and sermon at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. R. B. VAN KLEEK will preach at 7½ P. M.

THE MIDNIGHT MISSION WILL BE the subject of a special sermon by Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, to be delivered in Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, on Sunday evening, March 7, at 7½. The public is invited. A liberal collection in aid of the Mission is earnestly hoped for, as the treasury is empty. Special contributions will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged. P. F. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 22 White-st.

ALL SAINTS' (PROTESTANT EPIScopal) Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., New-York.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. In the MORNING the Rector will preach. Subject—*The Eucharist.* In the EVENING, Rev. GEO. T. SEYMOUR, D. D., Professor General Theological Seminary, will deliver a sermon on *The Sunday of Refreshment.* Seats for all. A general invitation to the public is hereby extended.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Administration of the Lord's Supper after morning service. Preaching in the evening by Rev. H. D. NORTHROP. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED Church—Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor. Rev. LEONARD M. KIP, Missionary to China, will give an account of his labors in that country on SUNDAY, 7th inst., at 10½ A. M. In the evening the Pastor will deliver the first of a series of discourses on Bible Biography. Subject this evening—*The First Martyr.* Commences at 7½ P. M.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A PUBLIC meeting in behalf of the New-York City Mission will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, March 7, at 7½ o'clock, in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Madison-av. and 29th-st. Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, Rev. GEORGE J. MINGENS and Rev. N. W. CONKLING will take part in the services.

A CHRISTIAN CONVENTION FOR Queens County will be held under the auspices of the American Christian Commission, in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Flushing, beginning on THURSDAY, March 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., to continue in session morning, afternoon and evening, Thursday and Friday.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner 47th-st.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. A lecture on the *Miracles of Christ* will be delivered on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 11 A. M. during Lent.

RELIGION OF HUMANITY.—MR. HENRY EDGER, member resident in the United States of the Positive Council, Paris, will lecture at Plimpton Hall, corner of Stuyvesant and 9th sts., near 3d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, March 7, at 11 o'clock. Subject—*The Work of the Ages in the Nineteenth Century.*

"THE LAST 300 YEARS THE REAL Dark Ages of the Church."—Sermon by Rev. MORGAN DIX, S. T. D., at Christ Church, 35th-st., corner 5th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The first of a course in aid of the Free Reading Room of the New-York Branch of the American Church Union.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF MEETings in behalf of the City Committee of the American Church Missionary Society will be held in the Church of the Atonement, corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., on the first SUNDAY in March, 7th, at 7½ P. M. Addresses will be made on City missionary work and church extension.

ADDRESSES BY BUSINESS MEN, at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., and in 81st-st., near Broadway, at 3½ o'clock, and at Bethesda Chapel at 7½ P. M., SUNDAY. Conducted in Broome-st. by G. H. HANSELL; in 81st-st. by CHAS. T. GOODWIN, and in 3d-av. by WM. PHELPS, Esq. Seats free.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, OF PHILadelphia, having accepted the call to the pastorate of the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, situated in Schemerhorn-st., between Nevins and Powers sts., will preach the opening sermon at 10½ o'clock A. M. on SUNDAY, the 7th inst.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN Church, in 34th-st., west of Broadway.—Hours of service, 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The Pastor, Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., will (D.V.) resume his readings in the Old Testament on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Subject—*The Inauguration of Joseph.*

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOpal Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Evening subject—*Heaven; Its Interior Glory.* Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, Pastor, MORNING, 10½ o'clock; EVENING at 7½ o'clock, Rev. RICHMOND FISK, of St. Lawrence University. Subject—*The Universalist Church and Its Demand for Educated Men.*

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church. Rev. ALEX. R. THOMSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 7th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Sunday School at 9½ o'clock A. M. and at 2 P. M. Preaching in the Chapel at 10½ and at 7 P. M. The public are invited.

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—Bishop SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Opening of the Temple of God, and the Results.* Rev., xi., 19.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for morning—*Employments in Heaven.* Evening—*Our National Work for the Next Thirty Years.*

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. The usual prayer meeting services will follow the evening sermon. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

REV. H. D. NORTHRUP, PASTOR of the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, (between 7th and 8th avs.,) will preach the fourth of his course of sermons to young men, on SUNDAY MORNING, March 7, 1869, at 10½ A. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. SAMUEL COX, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, IN THE large hall.—Free preaching on SUNDAY, March 7, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. F. W. WARE, of Baltimore. All persons are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening sermon by Rev. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, D. D., for many years Pastor of the Church.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. MATHEWS, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. W. W. BARR, of Philadelphia.

REV. R. FISK, JR., PRESIDENT OF THE St. Lawrence University, will preach in Rev. Mr. Pullman's Church, 35th-st., near 6th-av., next SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*The Universalist Church and its Demand for Educated Men.*

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Sea and Land, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Good preaching and singing every Sabbath. Seats all free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of morning sermon. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, will preach the eighth sermon in course, in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, SUNDAY EVENING, March 7. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Rev. A. GORY, from Montreal, is expected to preach, in French, in this chapel on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½.

THE BIBLE AND SCIENCE—THE opening lecture in a course upon the Biblical History of the Earth and Man will be given by Dr. THOMPSON, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVNING, March 7, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. DR. ANDERSON, OF THIS CITY, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING at Dr. Dowling's Church, Bedford-st., near Carmine, at 7½. The Pastor will preach in the MORNING. Prayer meeting one hour before the evening sermon.

REV. DR. SHEDD PREACHES IN the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, March 7, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Mr. SUTPHEN at 7½ P. M.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 7th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 3d-av. and 52d-st.—Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor. Bible class at 9 and preaching at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2 and preaching at 7½ P. M.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIation, No. 161 5th-av. A French class will be formed on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Free to members.

HARLEM.—THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY holds its services at Hanson's Hall, 3d-av., corner 125th-st. Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach on SUNDAY MORNING on *The Journey of Life.*

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. WM. MORLEY PUNSHON will preach SUNDAY, in the morning, and the Pastor, Rev. Dr. RIDGAWAY, in the evening.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The Praying Band, led by SAMUEL HALSTED, Esq., will conduct the services at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M. All the seats are free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTErian Church.—God willing, services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening—*Heroes and Heroines.*

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector; Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 ...

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 6, 1869.

$6,500 U. S. 6s. '81, C.. 116⅛	10 Mich. Central..... 118
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 119⅜	200 Mariposa Pf....b20 32½
10,000 do..........c 119⅜	100 do........ 32¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. 114⅞	300 do........ 32¼
100,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, New........ 113	100 do........ 32
	100 do.........b20 32¾
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 113⅛	95 Pacific Mail...... 99⅝
276,000 do......... 113	100 do....... 99¾
3,000 U. S. 5s,10-40, C. 105⅞	100 Boston W. P...... 16½
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s. n.. 66	200 Mich. Southern.... 94¾
20,000 N.Car.St. 6s... 62¾	100 Clev. & Pitts...... 89¼
5,000 do..bet. call 63	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.. 89¼
25,000 N. C. State 6s, new........s30 58	100 Clev. & Tol...... 104⅛
	200 Chi. & R. I...... 124⅝
3,000 do........ 58	100 do........ 125
1,000 Mich. S. 6s, '73. 97	100 Mil. & St. P. R.... 64⅝
14,000 Mo.St. 6s........ 90	100 do......... 64¾
6,000 do......... 89¾	200 Mil. & S. P. Pf. s60 76⅜
100,000 La. 6s, L. Bds. 71½	200 do......... 76⅝
10,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c. 57¼	100 Tol., Wab. & W.. 65⅛
2,000 Erie 3d M...... 89	100 do.....2d call 65⅛
1,000 Erie 4th M...... 86½	50 N. J. Cen....... 111
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M.. 94	60 Del., L. & W..... 117
1,000 T.&W.1st M. ex 90½	100 Ohio & Miss...... 32⅝
4,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st 91	300 Mar. & Cin.1st Pf. 23½
1,000 Mich.So.S.F.Bs 96¼	100 Mar.& Cin. 2d Pf. 8⅛
2,000 C. & T. S. F. Bs. 99¾	8¾
1,000 N.J.Cen. n. bds 97	53 H. & St J. Pf..... 108
20,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st 84½	100 H. & St. J. bet. call..b30 110
55 Continental Bank 99¾	
7 Cent. Nat. Bank. 110	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 46
30 West. Un. Tel.... 36¾	100 Dub. & S. C....... 107⅛
100 Canton Co.....b60 60	158 do....... 107⅛
100 do......... 59	100 do.....b30 108⅜
100 Am. Mer. U. Ex.. 44	

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$1,000 U.S.5-20 R.'62.. 113⅛	$13,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...... 112¾
500,000 U.S.5-20C.,'62. 118⅝	1,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '68. 112⅞
69,000 do......... 118	51,000 U. S. 6s Cur.... 102
110,000 U.S.5-20 C., '67 113	
$3,500 do.......... 112⅞	

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 N. C. 6s. x. c... 62¾	200 T., W. & W....... 65¼
5,000 N. Car. 6s, new. 58½	100 do........b3 65⅜
25,000 Missouri 6s.... 90	100 do..........c 65⅛
400 Adams Ex........ 61	100 do.......... 66
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 30⅞	100 Mil. & St. Paul.. 64⅝
500 Mariposa Pf..... 32¾	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf..c 76⅜
200 do...........c 32¾	600 Ohio & Miss..... 32⅝
100 do.........b3 32½	100 Ill. Central....b60 140
200 do.........b10 32⅝	200 M. So. & N. I...... 95
300 New-York Cen.b3 158⅜	200 do..........c 94⅞
200 do...........c 156⅞	300 do......... 94⅞
300 do...........c 156⅞	600 do.........s3 94⅞
400 do........... 156⅞	300 do......... 94⅝
400 do........... 156⅞	100 do.........b5 94¾
200 do.........b5 156⅞	200 do..........c 94⅞
200 do.........b3 156⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts...... 88⅞
300 do.........s3 156⅞	600 do......... 88¾
500 Pacific Mail...... 99⅛	100 Clev. & Tol...... 104⅛
200 do........... 99⅛	300 do........ 104⅛
200 do.........b5 99⅛	400 Chi., R. I. & P.... 124⅛
200 do...........c 99⅛	300 do........ 124⅛
100 West U. T........ 36⅞	600 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 89⅛
300 Reading......... 90⅞	200 do....... 89⅛
400 do..........b3 90⅞	200 do.........b3 89⅛
300 Chi. & N. W...... 81	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 N.C.St.6s, new 58	200 Mar. Min.......... 14
100 Quicksilver....... 24	400 Reading.......... 91
100 Adams Express.. 62¾	100 Chi. & Alton..b60 158
200 Mariposa Min. Pf. 33⅛	200 Ohio & Miss...... 32⅞
500 Pacific Mail...... 99⅞	800 do........ 33
100 West. U. Tel...b10 36⅞	300 M. S. & N. I...... 95⅛
400 N. Y. Cen.......... 157⅛	200 do........b3 95⅛
100 do.........b5 157⅛	100 do........ 95⅛
100 do...........c 157⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts...... 89
800 do........... 157⅛	200 do.........b5 89⅛
200 do.........b10 157¾	100 do..........c 89
200 do...........c 157⅛	100 C., R. I. & P...... 125¾
200 do.........b10 158	200 Chic. & N. W...... 81⅛
200 do..........b3 157¾	400 Chic.& N. W. Pf... 89⅛

SATURDAY, March 6—P. M.

The markets for Gold and the Public Funds were partially unsettled to-day by the various and conflicting rumors from Washington in regard to the settlement of the new Cabinet. The Funds were ½@1 ₱ cent. lower than the best sales of Friday, and Gold left off about ⅜@¾ ₱ cent. higher than on Friday night. The opening sales of the latter ran down to 129⅞ ₱ cent., and as suddenly up to 131½ ₱ cent., from which point the fluctuations were 131¼@130¾@131 ₱ cent. The Funds sold at 119¾ for the 5-20s of 1862 early in the day, and at the close 118⅝@⅝. The 1867s 113¼@112⅞@113 ₱ cent. The other descriptions fluctuated ½@¾ ₱ cent.

The Treasury Office received during the week $3,261,816 in Gold for Customs, and paid out $2,483,846 Gold Interest on the United States 10-40 Loan. The Banks lost $1,345,969 on their Gold Deposits, and $1,689,685 in Greenbacks—the general line of Deposits being down $2,611,738. The Loans at Banks show an increase since last Monday of $717,986.

The market for Money closed steady at 7 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, with exceptions at 6 ₱ cent. where balances were voluntarily left with the prominent dealers in the Public Funds. The supply at the close of the week was easier than on Thursday and Friday, but chiefly from outside lenders, many of the large Banks pleading poverty.

In Foreign Exchange the market continued depressed on the basis of 108½@108⅝ for 60-day Bills on London, and 108⅞@109 ₱ cent. short sight.

At the Stock Exchange the advance of Friday of 2 ₱ cent. in Missouri State Bonds was sustained—the fresh demand resulting from a recent act of the Legislature requiring all Life Insurance Companies doing business in St. Louis to deposit $100,000 each in State Bonds with the Treasurer as security for their policies issued to citizens of Missouri. The other Border State Bonds were steady, with the exception of the new North Carolinas, which are rather pressed on sale at 58 ₱ cent.

In the Railway speculation there was a dull feeling through the forenoon, on comparatively weak prices, though the changes were slight from Friday's last quotations. Near the close of Street dealings, (no other Boards being held on Saturday,) the market improved in respect both to prices and the amount of business doing, and at 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106	105⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	119½	118⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	113¼	113
American Gold Coin	130½	131
Bills on London, 60 days	108¾	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	65¾	66
Virginia Bonds, old	57	57¼
Missouri Bonds	90	90
North Carolina Bonds, old	63½	63
New-York Central	157¼	158⅝
Reading Railway	90½	91⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	125½	126¼
Northwest Common	80⅞	81¼
Northwest Preferred	89¼	89⅝
Michigan Southern	94⅝	95⅝
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	117½	118½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88¾	89½
Pacific Mail Company	99	100¼
St. Paul Preferred	76¾	77⅝
St. Paul Common	64¾	65¼
Toledo and Wabash	66	66
Cleveland and Toledo	104½	104⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	33¼

The fluctuations of the day in New-York Central were from 156⅞ to 159 ₱ cent., the Stock in free demand at and after the 1 P. M. Board, and closing firm.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881....113½	5-20 reg., 1867.......112⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881...116	5-20 coup., 1867........113
5-20 coup., 1862.........118⅝	5-20 coup., 1868.........112⅞
5-20 reg., 1864.........113	10-40 reg.............104
5-20 coup., 1864.........114⅛	10-40 coup............105⅛
5-20 coup., 1865.........116⅛	6s Currency...........101¾
5-20 coup., '65, n. is.....112⅞	

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70.101½	Tenn. 6 ₱ c. ex cou.... 67
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875.......101	Tenn. 6 ₱ c. new b'ds.. 65⅞
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881.......101	Virginia 6s, ex cou.... 56¾
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886.......101	Virginia 6s, new bds.. 60
Ill. Canal bonds, '60...100½	Georgia 6s............ 81½
Ill. Canal bds, reg.,'60.100½	North Carolina 6s...... 62½
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '60.100½	North Car. 6s. n. bds.. 58
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '62.100½	Missouri 6s........... 89½
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '65.100½	Mis'ri 6s,H.& S.Jo Iss. 89½
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '70.100½	Louisiana 6s......... 72
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77.100½	Louisiana 6s,levee bds. 71¾
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79.100½	Rhode Island 6s........100¼
Ill. 6 ₱ c. War Loan..100½	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York..........130	Bank of N. America..109
Manhattan.........140	Hanover...........109
Merchants'........125	Metropolitan......141
Mechanics'........135	Nassau..........104½
America...........145	Corn Exchange.......130
North River.......105	Continental........99½
Mechanics & Tradrs'.125	St. Nicholas.........113
National..........110	Marine..........150
Seventh Ward......110	Commonwealth........112
State of New-York...115	Imp. and Traders'....120
Commerce..........122	Park..............156
Ocean.............106½	Central National.....110
American Exchange.117½	Fourth National.....100
Chatham...........150	Ninth National.......108
Bank of the Republic.117½	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.... 92	Gt. West'n 2d M., '93.. 78¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.. 87½	Gal. & Chi. extended. 96
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n.. 87½	Gal. & Chi. 2d M...... 95
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880.. 86¼	Chi. R. I. & P......... 94¼
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77.. 88	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund.. 99½
H. R.7s, 2d M. S. F.'85.102	N. J. Cen. 1st M....... 98
Mich C. n. 1st M 8s, '82.118	N. J. Cen. 2d M........101
M. S. & N. I. S.F.7 ₱c. 96¾	Morris & Essex 1st M. 97½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870...118	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M...102
Alton & T. H. 1st M.. 92½	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.... 97½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf 82	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.... 91
Alton & T. H. 2d.M inc 78	Cleve. & P. 2d M....... 91
Chi. & N. W. 1st M... 91	Cleve. & P. 4th M...... 74
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con..... 92	Chi. & Alton 1st M....101½
Han.&St. Jo. Land G.107½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.... 93
Han. & St. J. Con.....107	Ohio & Miss. Con...... 84
Tol. & W. 1st. M. ext. 90½	Dub.& Sioux C. 1st M. 90
Tol. & W. 2d M...... 84½	Mil. & St. P. 1st. 7 3-10. 90½
Tol. & W. Equip. bds. 77	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 90
Tol., W. W. c.c. S'k. F. 81	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.. 84
Gt. West'n 1st M. '68.105	C. & Gt. East'n 1st M. 84¼

The day's business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $823,998; total payments, $1,259,474; balance, $86,924,288. The receipts include for Customs, $364,000; for Gold Notes, $44,000.

Earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for February:

1869	$330,233
1868	321,202
Increase	$9,031

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $3,507,848; amount marketed, $3,587,368.

The aggregate amount of imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie,) at the port of New-York, from foreign ports, for the week ending March 5, 1869, was $3,747,593.

The Paris papers of Feb. 18 publish the following official returns of the Bank of France:

	Feb. 11. Francs.	Feb. 18. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,352,663,750	1,343,105,350
Bank notes to order	35,395,122	34,079,872
Treasury account	134,047,968	143,455,798
Current accounts	255,142,962	253,741,894
Current branch banks	46,960,195	44,895,663
Dividends payable	1,825,089	1,620,906
Discounts	2,750,356	2,989,926
Rediscounted	933,790	933,790
Sundries	7,523,021	7,220,662
Total	2,052,892,781	2,047,694,390
Cash in hand	1,093,950,763	1,112,139,680
Commercial bills overdue	802,079	263,008
Commercial, not yet due	287,568,296	280,663,424
Commercial, branch banks	272,844,510	263,076,311
Advances on bullion	31,036,400	28,898,600
Branch banks	3,972,400	4,210,000
French public securities	13,603,700	13,615,500
Branch banks	6,937,180	6,857,880
On railway shares, &c.	36,971,600	37,588,800
By the branch banks	28,259,300	27,860,000
On Credit Foncier	954,800	949,700
Branches	823,500	880,200
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,633,437	80,633,437
Rentes immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	8,970,665	8,975,735
Expenses of management	263,207	273,842
Sundries	12,320,192	7,827,520
Total	2,052,892,781	2,047,694,390

Report of Specie exported from the port of New-York for the week ending March 6:

March 1—Steamship *Ocean Queen*, La Libertad—American silver	$3,831
March 4—Bark *Merida*, Laguna—Mexican doubloons	8,000
March 4—Steamship *Columbia*, Havana—Spanish doubloons	375,458
March 4—Bark *Teresa*, Maracaibo—American gold	15,000
March 6—Steamship *Ville de Paris*, Havre—Mexican dollars	56,000
March 6—Steamship *Bienville*, Havana—Spanish doubloons	45,800
March 6—Steamship *Bienville*, Havana—Spanish silver	3,754
Total	$507,843

The *Journal of Commerce*, in noticing the retirement of Mr. EDWARD W. TIERS, who has been identified with the Tea trade of this City for more than thirty years, says:

"He carries into his retirement an ample fortune, and what is still better, the esteem of all who know him and a good name which has never been stained or sullied. His late associates, Mr. JOHN M. WHITE, (who has been managing partner for several years,) Mr. THOMAS HEWITT and Mr. THOMAS A. PHELAN continue the business, with ample means, under the firm of JOHN M. WHITE & CO."

Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Lease.

The *American Railroad Journal* gives the following condensed summary of the provisions of the lease of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies:

"The lessees are to maintain the road perpetually in first-class condition, and furnish all the equipment necessary to do all the business which can be reasonably done thereon, without charge to the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company, and to operate the road at their own expense.

Through passenger trains are to be run from Chicago *via* Columbus, Pittsburg and the Pennsylvania Railroad to the Eastern cities, and all facilities are to be provided for this line for both passenger and freight traffic, which are ever conceded to any other connection *via* Pittsburg. The earnings from through business of all classes between New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and all Western terminal points which are reached *via* the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Road, are to be pro-rated between the three companies.

After payment of the taxes, the gross earnings from the business on the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Road are to be divided, seventy (70) per cent. to the lessees, and thirty (30) per cent. to the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company.

The lessees guarantee that the thirty (30) per cent., each and every year, shall amount to the full sum required to pay the interest on all the bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company, and in case there should be a deficit in any one or more years, the lessees are to make up and pay the deficiency without charge to the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company.

After the payment of the interest on the Bonds, the balance of the thirty per cent. is to be applied to dividends on the stock of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company.

The lessees also agree to provide from their own separate funds and without regard to the traffic of the road, the annual Sinking Funds as required by the mortgages of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company, for the redemption and payment of the principal of all the mortgage bonds of the Company.

The lease is for ninety-nine years, and renewable for like periods forever.

The officers of the Company make the following estimate of the business of the road under the lease for a series of years:

Yrs.	Gross Earnings.			Profits.	Equal to Divid'ds
1st.	$5,000,000	30 per ct. is..	$1,500,000		
		Interest on $22,000,000 Bonds.	1,540,000	....	....
2d.	6,000,000	30 per ct.....	1,800,000		
		Interest.....	1,540,000	$260,000	2.
3d.	7,000,000	30 per ct.....	2,100,000		
		Interest.....	1,540,000	560,000	4.308
4th.	8,000,000	30 per ct.....	2,400,000		
		Interest.....	1,540,000	860,000	6.616
5th.	9,000,000	30 per ct.....	2,700,000		
		Interest.....	1,540,000	1,160,000	8.924
6th.	10,000,000	30 per ct.....	3,000,000		
		Interest.....	1,540,000	1,460,000	11.232

This estimate for the sixth year is at a less rate per mile than the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road has earned in each of the two last years."

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1869.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 18th instant, in which you state that dealers in tobacco in Baltimore have considerable quantities of smoking tobacco which have been withdrawn from bond for sale. Said tobacco is put up in two and five pound bales or packages, and each package has the stamp affixed denoting the payment of the tax. You inquire if this tobacco is liable to seizure for not being packed according to law if offered for sale, and if the owners will be required to repack and restamp the tobacco.

In reply I have to state that if the said tobacco was in bond at the time of the passage of the law, and has been legally withdrawn after the payment of the tax by affixing stamps covering the amount of tax to which each package was liable, the owners may sell the tobacco without a change of package and without violating any law which would warrant the seizure of these goods, or without exposing themselves to fines and penalties, provided everything has been done on their part in good faith, and the facts are in all respects as stated. Yours respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1869.

SIR: You state in your letter of the 23d instant that there is in your district a large quantity of tobacco manufactured since July 20, 1868, and put up as required by the act of that date, but unstamped, and you inquire whether such tobacco can be sold without stamps. I reply that no smoking or fine cut chewing tobacco, or snuff, can now be sold unless packed and stamped as required by law, no matter when the same was manufactured. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

FREE TRADE.

Meeting of Business Men at the Merchants' Exchange and News-Room—A Protest against the Protective System—Addresses by Wm. Cullen Bryant, David Dudley Field, and Others.

A meeting of merchants and others, who are opposed to a continuance of the protective policy, was held yesterday afternoon at the Merchants' Exchange and News-rooms, No. 50 Pine-street. The object of the meeting, as set forth in the call, was to devise means of support for the efforts now being made to overthrow the present irrational and unjust tariff and thereby to lessen the cost of the necessities of life. The present is deemed an opportune time for such a meeting, the call proceeds to say, for the reason that the feeling of opposition to the protective system which undoubtedly exists in this community is aroused by the success of the "Copper bill," and by the attacks made in Congress upon Commissioner WELLS. Experience has amply shown that "protection" to American industry means spoliation of American industry; and the undersigned are of opinion that the highest considerations of philanthropy call for organized opposition to so short-sighted and selfish a system. The call was signed by Henry Grinnell, Robt. B. Minturn, Chas. Astor Bristed, David Dudley Field, A. Belmont & Co., Duncan, Sherman & Co., Olyphant, Son & Co., Allan McLane, Alfred Pell, Jr., and many other leading firms.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. ALFRED PELL, Jr., at whose motion Mr. JAMES M. BROWN took the chair. Mr. CHAS. H. MARSHALL was appointed Secretary, and a list of Vice-Presidents was read and approved.

The Chairman then briefly announced the object of the meeting as set forth in the call for the meeting, and introduced Mr. WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

SPEECH OF MR. BRYANT.

Mr. BRYANT said: I have been desired to say a few words in regard to the Free Trade League, and in regard to what it has been doing. What we desire from you is coöperation. A number of the members of the League are young men, who have embraced the cause of commercial freedom with the earnestness and the enthusiasm which are natural to their time of life. But they feel that although they are willing to do what they are able, and contribute to the main object of their organization—they feel, I say, that without the coöperation of such men as are represented here at this time, men of high reputation, men of commercial integrity, and judgment and wisdom, the good they can effect will be comparatively trifling. Let me say here that they are not influenced by any pecuniary considerations in what they have done or are doing. The greater part of them are men like myself, having no concern in these matters except as citizens of our common country, and interested in its prosperity and welfare. Neither have they any political objects to advance. The Free Trade League is composed of persons who entertain differences of opinion upon other topics; they are Republicans and Democrats, Conservative and Radical. Their sole common interest is in the question, the great question of commercial freedom. They all agree in this, that what is called the "protective policy" impoverishes the nation, is ruinous to the several branches of industry, and wofully disastrous to the working classes, as has been fully demonstrated in the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, lately published. Taking our stand on this ground, Mr. President and gentlemen, can you wonder, can any one wonder that we should oppose the policy with all the energy and earnestness that we should have in dealing with cholera or yellow fever, regarding it as a deadly delusion? We should put trade on the same ground that we put the liberty of the Press. The present system brings want to the door of the workingman; want brings disease, and want too often brings crime. You are asked to join in bringing back the old days of the past. The Free Trade League has sent out tracts, and a popular lecturer has taken the field, but it cannot do all that is required. They want money to print tracts and colporteurs to distribute them, so that the people may become enlightened on this great question. This is the great question of the day, and we should prepare for it. It is only by coöperation that we can meet it. He referred in forcible terms to the passage of the Copper and other recent measures, and closed with an earnest appeal in behalf of the Free Trade League.

SPEECH OF MR. FIELD.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD said: After what you have heard from the oldest and most illustrious disciple of free trade in this country, very little remains to be said either in regard to the principle or the necessity of action. What is free trade? We don't mean by free trade that the property engaged in commerce should not bear its fair proportion of the burdens of taxation. But we mean that it should be free from any other shackles. [Applause.] Free trade, as we define it, is the right to sell the products of our industry where we can get the best price, and buy where we can get goods the cheapest. [Applause.] And all laws which interfere with that rule are against the principles of free trade, and, as we say, against the principles of American freedom. It does seem strange that in this City there should be a need of enforcing and explaining this doctrine. This City, the theatre of commerce of the country, is most interested in having trade absolutely free. Your ships, of which it is lamentable to say you have very few left, should be seen again on every sea. You should have freedom in ships as you would have freedom everywhere within your own borders—freedom to trade wherever you please, and to buy when you please and sell when you please, without reference to the will of anybody at home, or to their wishes. You should demand, as the right of an American, to buy for yourselves where you can buy cheapest, and sell where you can get the best prices. And whenever a man from Pennsylvania, interested in what he calls the "protection of American industry," interferes with that, he interferes with your liberty, and you should regard it in no other light. The time, gentlemen, is propitious for our principles. We have entered upon a new era. Our representative, Gen. GRANT, has broken through the lines of the politicians as he broke through the lines of his opponents on the field of battle. [Applause.] He has put himself at once in communication with the people. He wishes you to deal directly with him; to express your views; and he means to act according to your will. He has put in the most responsible position in the Cabinet one of your own merchants, one of the most respectable and most energetic men of your ranks—a man who, I doubt not, is in favor of freedom of trade—Mr. A. T. STEWART. [Applause.] If that gentleman consents to remain in office, I am convinced that all that can be done to introduce economy into public expenditures, and absolute honesty in the collection of the revenue, will be done—and that every burden not necessary to the finances of the country will be taken off. I have no right to speak for Mr. STEWART, any more than any one of you. You all know him. But I take it for granted that no merchant largely engaged in business can possibly get into the heresy with what is called "protection," but what I call "prohibition." Now, gentlemen, does it not seem strange that in an American audience any one should address his fellow-citizens and urge freedom of action? But the truth is that under the specious name of "protection to American industry," the politicians have got hold of the Government, and the industrious classes have banded themselves together to demand protection for the things they themselves produce; and thus the politicians have been enabled to fasten upon us, in the name of the people, a burden too grievous to be borne. Now, gentlemen, help those who are banded together to oppose them. Organize yourselves; speak to your friends; furnish the funds; publish tracts, and cause them to be circulated widely. Depend upon it, the two Houses of Congress will at once yield to their demands. It is in this view that I follow my friend in asking you to aid the Free Trade League in demanding purely free trade.

Mr. ROBT. B. MINTURN now came forward and presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That free trade (by which we mean an exemption from taxation, except so far as may be necessary to pay the debt and defray the expense of Government,) is in accordance with the theory of American institutions, and is demanded by the best interests of the country.

Resolved, That we will do our utmost to disseminate the principles and promote the practice of free trade, as thus defined.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to coöperate with the American Free Trade League in promoting the objects of the foregoing resolutions.

SPEECH OF MR. MINTURN.

Mr. MINTURN, in offering these resolutions, said that something must be done to put a stop to the protective system. Unless some active movement was made it would not be done away with. Heretofore the merchants had not organized for this purpose. The reason was that many of the merchants had a personal interest in sustaining the protective system. Some particular importers were opposed to immediate free trade. This was a short-sighted view, and all merchants were really interested like the rest of the community in free trade, which would make the country prosperous and thus conduce to the prosperity of all. In a philanthropic view it was wrong to foster especial interests, as was done under the protective system. The poor suffered in consequence. He was Secretary of the Association for the Improvement of the Poor, and that Association had had more demands for aid during the past Winter, mild as it was, than in any preceding season. What was proposed was a revenue tariff which would take as little as possible from the pockets of the people and carry on the Government properly. The principal part of the revenue was raised by taxes on thirteen articles, while there were 2,000 in the list of taxable articles. Mr. MINTURN enlarged upon the importance of working and giving time and money to the dissemination of the principles which they supported.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Mr. MAHLON SANDS said that he would give $5,000 toward the cause. His example was followed by many others as follows: Chas. A. Marshall, $5,000; Robert B. Minturn, Jr., $2,500; Thos. Holland, $1,000; Wm. Jessup & Sons, $500; W. D. Morgan, $500; Jas. M. Brown, $1,000; Alfred Pell, Jr., $250; Henry W. and T. Malley & Co., $500; Daniel C. Rogers, $250; Louis Windmuller & Roelker, $100; "A Poor Man," $5; Fleitman & Co., $250; Henry Dickinson, $100; Chas. Congreve & Son, $100; T. B. Merrick & Co., $100; J. E. Miller, $100; Cartwright & Harrison, $100.

The President announced the following committee, provided for by the resolutions: Howard Potter, Geo. Cabot Ward, Robert B. Minturn, Chas. H. Marshall and Mahlon Sands.

The President stated that Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL would be the Treasurer of the Association, and that any further contributions might be sent to him at No. 38 Burling-slip.

The meeting was then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.
Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE LICHTENHEIM FRAUDS.

United States vs. David Lichtenheim and Sigismund Funk.—Mr. Hess not having returned from Washington yesterday, the prosecution left one or two witnesses unexamined, and closed their case. The defence will begin next Friday. It is part of their purpose to show that the Cigar Inspector (Tickner) who let "Rosenthal" stamp his own cigars, was the only person to be blamed for the transaction. He has acknowledged his negligence, but the prosecution claims that he relied on certain assurances from Mr. Lichtenheim.

SURROGATE'S COURT.
Before Gideon J. Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

Francis Short, John Lamson, Abraham Craig, Caroline A. Scott, Lewis L. Squire, John G. Hull, John Waters, Elise Bayer, Henry L. Cook, Charles B. Macy, John McGuire, Mary Swords, Catharine Clark, David T. Valentine, Alice Baylis, Gerard C. Quick, Johanna Woerth.

Letters of Administration were granted on estates, viz.: Frederick Zeigler, Daniel Crane, Franz Kronenberg, Hugh Williams, Eliza Conacher, Nicholas Von der Schmidt, Margaret Williams, Samuel Baile, Henry J. Walbridge, Wm. Gordon, Thomas H. Hayden, Melchoir Roimann, Eliza Worth, Henry Mahnche, Ann E. Laing, John M. Nixon, Wm. Jenkins, Ann Grant, John Smedick, Henry Salisbury, Charles Easton, Herman H. Pruser, John J. Hanckamp, William Chittenden, Isabella H. Armstrong.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 6.
By Judge Ingraham.

Woodrow et al. vs. Campbell; motion granted with costs of motion; cause to remain on the calendar as of old issue.

Caulfield vs. Christie et al.; motion granted so far as to open judgment.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 6.
By Judge Jones.

Gordon vs. Hartley; motion granted.

McLarren vs. Leon; motion granted.

Batchelor vs. Albany City, Norwich and Hope Insurance Company; orders in these three cases filed.

Austin vs. Ahearn, two cases; order for judgment.

Peyser vs. Jarvis; proceedings dismissed.

Baker vs. The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company; order granted.

Sutherland vs. Secor; motion dismissed.

Sutherland vs. Ignatz Illofsky; motion dismissed.

Gibson vs. Allen; order granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.
Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were twenty-seven cases before the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. There were charges of petit larceny, assault and battery, cruelty to animals and malicious mischief.

A QUARRELSOME FAMILY.

Enos Lathrop went to the house No. 268 West Thirty-fifth-street, with the ostensible purpose of seeing a young man who was living there. His mother-in-law also resides in the house with her daughter and the wife of Lathrop. Lathrop had been ordered to stay away from there. On his arrival he commenced a disturbance, and his sister-in-law, Jane Shaw, came out and struck him. He returned a short time afterward with an officer to arrest the woman. When the officer was making the arrest the wife of Lathrop came out and drove them down two pair of stairs. Mr. Lathrop gave positive testimony against his better half, and was the means of her being sent to the City Prison for ten days. Jane Shaw's sentence was suspended.

A JUSTIFIABLE ASSAULT.

Daniel Flannigan is a barber who is employed at the tonsorial establishment of Mr. Davis, on Second-avenue. He was passing along that thoroughfare a few evenings since, when Michael Flynn tapped on the window of his house, which adjoins the barber shop. Flynn then came out and represented to Daniel that Daniel had committed perjury with regard to Flynn's wife. Daniel resented the insinuation by striking Flynn. Justice DOWLING considered that the action of Flannigan was justifiable under the existing circumstances, and discharged the prisoner.

THE KNIFE QUESTION.

Officer Kelly, of the Fourth Precinct, perceived Edwin Parkerson making some disturbance and attempted to arrest him, on which Kelly made a lunge at him with a cheese-knife. Kelly was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A DANGEROUS WEAPON.

On Friday evening one Emanuel Semon, a youth of twenty years, emerging from a dance-house in James-street, fell into the clutches of Officer Craig, of the Fourth Precinct. Upon being searched at the Oak-street Station-house, a coil of wire cable, four feet in length, to one end of which was attached a ponderous lump of lead, was found in his pocket. This singular contrivance was held to be a most dangerous and villainous concealed weapon, and Semon was sentenced to twenty days' confinement in the City Prison.

THE KNIFE.

Edward Mahoney, a cartman, was arraigned upon a charge of having assaulted Mrs. Eliza Louck, of No. 63 Cherry-street, with a knife, giving her a severe wound over the left eye. There being probable cause to believe him guilty, he was committed for trial.

SPEEDY JUSTICE.

As Mrs. Jane McConnor was crossing the Jersey ferry yesterday morning Patrick Flynn seized her pocket-book from her hand, and started to run. An officer standing near saw the man running, chased and captured him, and took him directly to the Court of Special Sessions, where he was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. The crime, capture and conviction occupied less than an hour.

DISORDERLY WAITERS.

John Sullivan and Edward McCormick, both waiters at the Clarendon Hotel, got into a difficulty in the dining-room of that house. They were arraigned at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. His Honor made some sage remarks to the prisoners about preserving order in a dining-room, which was almost as sacred as a church. Indignation would be the consequence of the observation of brawling by fastidious guests. They were then discharged with a reprimand.

POLICE COURTS.
Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

A BURGLARY IN THE NINTH WARD.

John Anneling, who, in partnership with his father, keeps a provision warehouse at No. 619 Washington-st., saw a young man jumping out of the window of the above-mentioned premises. Upon looking at the window, he found it had been forced and a partition broken down. He had the person arrested by Officer Brown, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, and arraigned before Justice Dodge at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he gave his name as Samuel Rigby. Mr. Anneling charged him with intent to steal $1,000 worth of pork and beef. The prisoner was committed without bail.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

A SLIPPERY FELLOW.

On June 20, 1868, James Mahan broke into the milk store belonging to John Alpers, No. 655 Water street, and stole a small sum in currency from the till. He was arrested, but while in the custody of the officer he managed to escape by running away. He was arrested again on Friday, charged with being implicated in the highway robbery of Mr. Sweeny, on Water street, the particulars of which were published a few days ago. Yesterday he was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court, and during his examination he slipped out of that hall of justice and started down the street. A large crowd of people followed in pursuit. At the corner of Suffolk and Hester streets, the crowd having accumulated to a small-sized army, he was captured, brought back to the court-room, and identified as the person who perpetrated the crimes with which he is charged. He was committed without bail.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HART VS. FORLIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I regret that any statement of this cause should have appeared. The controversy arose out of a misunderstanding between the parties, and has been honorably settled. THOMAS D. ROBINSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—BROOKLYN.
Before Justices Barnard, Gilbert and Tappen.

The following decisions were announced in the General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday:

Isaac Dennis vs. Philip W. Glover, impleaded, &c. Judgment reversed and a new trial granted; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

Alexander N. Walsh vs. John P. Ackerman. Judgment affirmed as to specific performance, without costs of appeal, and reversed as to costs below. Opinion by Justice Tappen.

Mary Hartz, Administratrix, &c., vs. The Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey; judgment and order denying new trial reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Justice Gilbert.

Moses A. Hoppock et al. vs. Prosper P. Shaw et al.; judgment and order denying new trial reversed, and new trial granted; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

Morton C. Warren vs. William Jarvie; judgment and order denying new trial affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Tappen.

Alvin Tenny vs. Ralph Lamming; judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

Jane Moffat vs. John Moffat; judgment reversed and new trial granted without costs of appeal. Opinion by Justice Tappen.

Jacob Irvin vs. Isaac C. Loper, executor, and others; decree of Surrogate affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Tappen.

Robert G. Dayton vs. Thomas H. Roffins and Adelia S. Roffins; judgment approved with costs. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

Wm. W. Goodrich vs. Edwin C. Russell; judgment declaring the title tendered by plaintiff good, and requiring defendant to perform the contract with costs. Opinion by Justice Tappen.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.
Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

The wills of Eliza Egan, Catherine Hinton, Herman Wuller, Julius A. Durker and Henry Smith were proved last week.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of James Brossell, Elizabeth B. Wheelan, E. W. Funnell, Cornelius S. Strang, H. Day, Louis Walter, Deborah A. Davis, John H. Hallermann, H. N. Stratton, Isaac Snediker and John M. Keon, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of John C., Josephine L. and Fanny M. Carroll were granted to Elizabeth Carroll. Of Robert S., Florence M. and Ida T. Woods were granted to Warren Barnard. Of Catherine Rooney to Michael Kirnan. Of Wm. Purdick to John Brennan. Of Rosa Fink to Louis Fink; and of Mary Chapman to the Brooklyn Trust Company.

Coroners' Cases.

On Thursday night last JULIA FOLEY, aged 9 years, was so severely burned at the residence of her parents, No. 93 Oliver-street, by her clothes taking fire from a hot stove, that she died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, whither she had been removed after the accident. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case, and a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

Thursday morning JOHN LEES, aged 39 years, who had been employed as an engineer at No. 12 Cortlandt-street, was found lying on the landing of the second floor in an insensible condition, and with wounds upon his person which had evidently been received by falling down a flight of stairs. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died, and Coroner SCHIRMER having held an inquest, the jury gave a verdict of "accidental death."

JAMES CHRISTIE, a native of Ireland, 50 years of age, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from injuries accidentally received on Tuesday afternoon by falling through a hatchway at No. 403 Sixth-avenue. Coroner KEENAN was notified to hold an inquest. The body was subsequently removed to his late residence, at No. 347 East Twenty-third-street.

Coroner JONES yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. CATHARINE HAMILTON, at her late residence, No. 212 Jay-street, Brooklyn. It appeared from the testimony that deceased was 23 years of age; that up to half an hour before her death she was in apparent good health; that she died on the evening previous to the holding of the inquest; that shortly before her death she ate a hearty supper, and then went down stairs to visit a woman who was sick in the house, and then started to return to her own apartments. On the way she met her sister-in-law on the stairs, and saying "Oh, God, ANNIE, I have such a funny feeling around my heart," fainted away. She was carried into a room, where she expired in a few minutes. The *post-mortem* examination revealed a hydatid cyst on the right lobe of the liver as large as a duck egg, and filled with acchonici, which is the origin of the tape-worm. The cyst contained millions of inchoate tape-worms. A verdict of death from urenic convulsions was rendered.

Fires Yesterday.

A fire broke out at an early hour yesterday morning in the kindling-wood factory of WILLIAM B. MCSHERRY, Nos. 229 and 231 Cherry-street, originating near the boiler. The damage to stock was $5,000, and to the building $2,500. Upon this loss there is only $2,500 insurance in the Pacific Company. The dwelling No. 227 Cherry-street, occupied by Mrs. PECK, was damaged to the amount of $500.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the apartment of ROBERT FORD, on the fourth floor of No. 43 Park-street, caused by the ignition of a box of matches in a drawer of a bureau. The damage was only $50.

Death of a Steamship Passenger at Sea.

The steamship *Virgo*, from Savannah, landed yesterday morning at Pier No. 16 East River, having on board the remains of THOMAS C. HEARNE, aged 25 years, a resident of Florida and a salesman by occupation, who had been one of the passengers. Coroner SCHIRMER having been notified held an inquest, when it appeared that from the beginning of the voyage Mr. HEARNE appeared to be suffering from mental disease, and was consequently closely watched by the officers of the ship. When in latitude 38°, longitude 74° 25', Mr. HEARNE was standing on the deck talking with the purser, who had just given him a dose of laudanum to quiet his nerves. Without giving the slightest warning of his purpose the ill-fated passenger suddenly jumped overboard, but the ship being instantly stopped and the boats lowered, he was rescued from the waves, but in an insensible condition. Every effort was made to resuscitate him but without success, and he died within two hours. Having heard this testimony the jury gave a verdict that he had died from a nervous shock consequent upon jumping overboard during a fit of temporary insanity.

AUCTION SALES.

BANKRUPT SALE OF STEAMERS EMILY B. SOUDER AND MONEKA.

BURDETT, DENNIS & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at 1 o'clock, on board thereof, at Erie Basin, Brooklyn, by order of District Court under direction of G. A. Brett, Assignee.

SCREW STEAMER EMILY B. SOUDER, of 762 tons, built at Philadelphia in 1864, of white oak, coppered and copper fastened, with elegant accommodations for 70 passengers.

SCREW STEAMER MONEKA, of 549 tons, built at Philadelphia in 1865, coppered and copper fastened, built all of white oak, and splendid accommodations for 45 passengers. For full particulars inquire at our office, No. 109 Wall-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

COPPER STILLS, &C., AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at Nos. 12 and 14 Little West 12th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., the following goods and chattels belonging to the late firm of James Cronkright & Son:
One 25-barrels copper stills, new.
Two 23-barrels copper stills.
Two copper worms; one in good order.
Three large tubs, containing copper worms.
One large iron pot, or cauldron, for melting resin, turpentine, &c.
One small iron pot.
Three furnaces, tools and appurtenances.
Also the brick and materials in the buildings on said premises, comprising the factory of said concern. Buildings are small and old, and are to be immediately torn down and removed by the purchaser. Terms cash. By order of WILLIAM CRONKRIGHT, survivor of the late firm of James Cronkright & Son.
Also, 68 barrels of strained resin, belonging to Wm. Cronkright individually. Terms cash.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 8 and 9, commencing at 7 o'clock, sale of a private library, comprising a very valuable and select collection of books, standard and miscellaneous; fine editions, and many in fine bindings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition SATURDAY MORNING.

ENGRAVINGS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, commencing at 7 o'clock, a private collection of choice engravings, many very rare and proofs. The following eminent engravers may be found among them, viz.: Strange, Steinla, Vopato, Bartolozzi, Iode, Longhi, R. Morghen, Toffanelli, Della Bella, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME parlor and bedroom furniture, by E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer, at No. 7 Charles-st., New-York, on FRIDAY, March 12, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting, in part, of elegant black-walnut parlor suites, in green plush; black-walnut and mahogany bedroom suits, pier and mantel mirrors, fine marble-top bureaus and washstands, paillasses, fine hair mattresses, feather beds and bolsters, all made to order; cut-glass goblets, lemonades and wines; silver-plated tea sets, knives and forks; quilts, sheets, blankets, pillow-cases, together with a large quantity of kitchen and basement furniture, with which the sale will be commenced. Catalogues now ready at auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,
A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, C. C. CURTISS, Principals.

AMENIA SEMINARY,
AMENIA, N. Y.
Term opens April 6.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding-school for Boys, Newburg, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
THOS. G. SHRIVER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WILLING to learn French by an easy, agreeable conversation, or otherwise, at their own home, can be satisfied by a young French teacher of standing and high education. Address C. D., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG FRENCH Professor of distinguished education would like to give private lessons in French at the pupils' residence. Address LESSONS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A LADY WILL GIVE ENGLISH AND French lessons two hours in the afternoon, or instruction on the piano. Apply to or address PIANO, No. 208 East 14th-st.

TEACHERS WANTING REPRESENTATION through American School Institute, for Spring Term, should apply now; application form sent on demand. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, some washing at her own house; has fourteen years' experience in the same house; understands fine washing and fluting; would work by the month or season; would go out two days of the week; the best City reference. Call at No. 354 West 25th-st., Room 13.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, TO commence April 1, by an active young man, who has been brought up to the business, and thoroughly understands farming in all its branches; is fully competent to take charge of any farm; his wife to manage the dairy; are Protestants, and no incumbrance; state full particulars. Address J. L., Box No. 23 Post Office, Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF PRACTICAL experience, just disengaged, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has best of references from former and present employers, which will bear the strictest investigation. Call or address J. S., private stable No. 42 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a young married man, a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Address W. C., No. 876 Broadway, or No. 9 West 17th-st.

HELP WANTED.

CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED.

Thousands of dollars can be made by selling a series of three superb pictures in Oil Colors, representing different events in the life of President Grant.
1. THE BOY GRANT AS A HORSE-TAMER.
2. LIEUT. GRANT AT THE CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.
3. GRANT BUILDING HIS LOG CABIN ON HIS FARM IN ILLINOIS.
The Pictures will readily sell for $1 each.
Send 30 cents and you will get a specimen by mail, post-paid.
A. LESLIE, No. 214 Centre-st., New-York.
Post Office Box No. 4,121.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED CLOAK and dressmaker and trimmer may hear of a good opportunity to engage in business by addressing POWELL & CO., No. 83 Reade-st.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE TO take charge of a large millinery department. Address POWELL & CO., No. 83 Reade-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF WATERHOUSE, MIDGLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. BENJAMIN S. MIDGELEY and WILLIAM N. JONES will receive all moneys due said WATERHOUSE MIDGELEY, & CO. and pay the debts of said firm.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1869.
R. WATERHOUSE,
B. S. MIDGLEY,
WM. N. JONES.

MR. HENRY A. STONE BECAME A partner in our respective firms on the first of January, 1869.
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.
Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

BALLS.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE,
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, AT 9.
Cards of admission at the ACADEMY ROOMS, TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av.
New classes are formed every week until May.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT...SATURDAY, Mar. 6
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Mar. 20
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE...SATURDAY, April 3

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, CUTTING, Will leave SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.
Outside. $275 | Inside. $225 | Second Cabin. $150 | Steerage. $75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MARCH 11.—ALASKA, Capt. A. J. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.
Steamer leaving March 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco April 3, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer OCEAN QUEEN received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, 27th inst. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MALS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March. 25,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS...............March 10
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN...........March 30
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..............Mar. 11
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Mar. 18
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE via Nassau...Mar. 25
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, VIA KEY WEST.

Freight taken as low as by any other line. The favorite steamship,
PERIT,
W. H. GARDINER, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, March 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known sidewheel steamship
DE SOTO,
W. B. EATON, Commander,
is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, March 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA.......KEMBLE..SATURDAY, March 13
GEO. CROMWELL.VAIL.....SATURDAY, March 20
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RIDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15.
Bills of lading signed to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail March 18.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF HOUR—ON AND after MONDAY, March 8, 1869, the steamers of the Sound Lines will leave New-York at
5 P. M.,
instead of 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a large, nicely furnished room, fire, gas, &c., on second floor, to one or two gentlemen, with or without breakfast, on reasonable terms. Address W., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TO LET—TWO VERY NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with gas; will be let together or separate; without board; no moving in May. Call at No. 100 East 29th-st., corner 4th-av.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE—Handsome furnished suite of rooms on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, in some central location; would prefer a French family where English is spoken; terms moderate. Address A., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM IN A private family, by a young man of character; terms must be very low. Address, stating them, ECONOMY, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.; beautiful large parlor, bath and bedroom attached.

BOARDING—NO. 11 WEST ELEVENTH-ST., near St. Denis Hotel; rooms with board for single gentlemen.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—A FIRST class room, with board, for one or two.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD Co., Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Lake Shore Railway be approved, and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., of said 19th day of March, for the purpose of electing Directors of such consolidated Company.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. WM. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
It was also ordered that, in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURG FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURG, Feb. 26, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburg, at 10 o'clock A. M., of WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, for the purpose of hearing and considering the annual report of the Board of Directors, and for the election of three members of the Board of Directors, to serve for four years, in the place of three members whose term of service expires by law.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 42D-ST. NEW-YORK, March 4, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company of the City of New-York, that a special election of three Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, on the 22d day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, and that the poll will remain open for three hours.
WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MAPES SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME AND GUANO COMPANY, No. 181 WATER-ST., NEW YORK CITY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the election of Trustees will be held at their office, as above, on the 17th day of March, instant, at 3½ o'clock P. M. By order, FRED'K A. BARTLETT, Secretary.
NEW YORK, March 6, 1869.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, March 9, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES CURTISS, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also, a large variety of other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years. Southern securities wanted.

WANTED—SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND Newark stocks and bonds; Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Dayton and Western, Little Miami, Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago, Evansville and Crawfordville, Memphis and Charleston; also all other Western and Southern railroad stocks and bonds purchased by WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 168 Broadway, TUESDAY, March 9. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
TIMOTHY Y. BROWN, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 11, 1869. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 P. M.
MARCH 1, 1869. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union, of all issues, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have declared their semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, and free of Government tax.
This Company will remove on the 20th inst. to their new office, No. 178 Broadway, Howard Buildings.
MARCH 2, 1869. HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT for sale of 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

VILLAGE STORE.—A NEW AND FIRST-class store, for which a large trade is already secured, about 30 miles from this City; will be leased to a proper party on the most moderate terms; it is but ten to fifteen minutes' walk from either railroad depot or steamboat dock. A fine chance. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

LARD OIL FACTORY FOR SALE.—A factory complete, for refining and preparing lard and smoking and packing provisions, with good lease, and privilege of buying premises, for sale. Apply on premises, No. 324 Greenwich-st., or to E. D. TRUESDELL, No. 376 Washington-st.

$30,000 WILL PURCHASE AN INterest in a new and valuable patent, for which there is a large and increasing demand; none but principals need apply. Full particulars will be given on application to W., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS—Rich and elegant designs, the largest stock and lowest prices, at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Mantels put up, and price list sent to the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. A. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE AND MARBLE MANTELS, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av. Factory No. 218 West 42d-st., near 8th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION.
JAMES M. MILLER
WILL SELL ON
MONDAY, MARCH 15,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
FORTY-EIGHT PARCELS OF LAND,
CONTAINING ABOUT
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE LOTS,
ESTATE OF LEWIS G. MORRIS.

This is the only property on the line of Central-av. having direct communication with the RAILROADS. Fine streets are already opened leading to the HORSE AND STEAM CARS. It is the only property in this vicinity that will not require GRADING OR CLEARING AWAY for building purposes, and is entirely free from trees, rocks, shrubbery and other nuisances, which in some localities cost so much to remove.

Persons desirous of visiting the property can take the horse or steam cars (which run at all hours) to Tremont, thence to Central-av., about five minutes' walk from the cars on a well-regulated road; or it may be reached by carriage through the Central Park and Central-avenue Boulevard, the most complete and magnificent carriage and equestrian drives in the world. A man will be found at Heincel's Hotel, adjoining the property, to give such information as may be desired in regard to the property.

The great feature of Westchester County at present in this connection, viewed from a City stand-point, is the
CENTRAL-AVENUE,
which is one of the broadest and finest avenues in the world for the general characteristics of dimensions, locality and the beauty of surrounding and adjoining scenery. It is to have an addition of fourteen feet walk on each side, divided from the carriage and bridle drive by rows of beautiful trees; the contract for grading the sidewalks is now being carried out. For descriptive pamphlets, (containing maps and diagrams,) and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer,
NO. 28 PINE-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate, viz:
128 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,
known as part of the
ESTATE OF JOHN LOW, DECEASED.
Sale to be made under the direction of
HENRY H. ANDERSON, ATTORNEY.
These lots are situate between
10TH AND 11TH AVS.
AND
60TH AND 62D STS.
They are located on
HIGH GROUND,
and have a very regular
SLOPE TOWARD THE HUDSON.
No remaining estate in the City is more uniformly and nearly
EVEN AND ON GRADE.
The land is peculiarly DRY AND NATURALLY DRAINED, owing to its high situation. Residences built upon it will have the advantage of
FRESH AND PURE AIR,
and will also have, at nearly all points,
BEAUTIFUL VIEWS
of the
HUDSON RIVER AND NEW-JERSEY SHORES.
The constructions in the neighborhood are
FIRST CLASS.
The streets between this property and Central Park are in process of being
GRADED AND SEWERED.
In order to continue the character of the neighborhood, all these lots will be sold with the usual
RESTRICTIONS AGAINST NUISANCES.
This property is also opposite the
CENTRAL PARK,
and near the lower end of the
RIVER SIDE PARK,
which extends for nearly
THREE MILES
along the banks of the
HUDSON RIVER.
BUSINESS VALUE OF TENTH-AV.
is not excelled by any, being the longest avenue in New-York, and, by connecting with Kingsbridge-road, is the direct route from the west side of New-York and Westchester County, to the lower part of the City.
THE BELT RAILROAD IN 59TH-ST.
AND
TENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD
give easy access to this property from all the directions.
Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
38 LOTS
ON
4th-av., 56th, 58th, 62d, 75th, 76th, 123d and 124th sts.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 9, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom:
WATER-ST.—Three-story brick house and lot No. 340 Water-st., near James-st.
4TH-AV.—5 lots southeast corner 4th-av. and 56th-st.
4TH-AV.—4 lots southeast corner 4th-av. and 62d-st.
4TH-AV.—4 lots east side 4th-av., 27 feet north of 75th-st.
62D-ST.—6 lots south side 62d-st., 80 feet east of 4th-av.
75TH-ST.—3 lots north side 75th-st., 100 feet east of 4th-av.
76TH-ST.—3 lots south side 76th-st., in rear of the above.
123D-ST.—4 lots north side 123d-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av.
These lots are immediately between the Morningside Park and the Boulevard, and only a short distance from each.
124TH-ST.—4 lots south side 124th-st., in rear of above.
4TH-AV.—1 lot southeast corner 76th-st.
58TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 225 feet west of 10th-av.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL estate, situated in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. Part of the Lorillard estate.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at public auction, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, referee, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, March 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock, the following premises in the City of New-York, viz.:
Lot and store No. 113 Pearl-st.
Lot No. 431 Washington-st.
Lot No. 41 Elm-st.
Lot No. 143 Worth-st.
Lot and building No. 72 Baxter-st.
Lot and building No. 137 East Broadway.
Lot and building No. 315 Canal-st.
2 lots and buildings Nos. 36 and 38 Thompson-st., with rear buildings.
Lot and building No. 110 Canal-st.
Lot and building No. 268 Elizabeth-st.
Lot and building n. e. corner of Houston and Mercer sts., subject to perpetual lease rent, $100.
Also, on
TUESDAY, March 16, 1869,
at the City Salesroom, Phœnix Buildings, No. 3 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, the following lots, adjoining the Atlantic Dock property, in the City of Brooklyn:
4 lots on the westerly side of Hamilton-av., commencing 374.11 ft. northerly from Conover-st., each lot 25x80.
4 lots directly in rear of above, fronting on India wharf, commencing 459.1 ft. northerly from Conover-st., each lot 25x120.
One lot on India wharf commencing 84.1 ft. northerly from Conover-st., 25x120.
One lot on northerly corner of Hamilton-av. and Conover-st., 24.11 ft. on Hamilton-av., 86.10 ft. on Conover-st., 80 ft. on the northerly side, and 58.7 ft. on the westerly side.
One lot on the northerly corner of Hamilton-av. and Imlay-st., 11.5 ft. on Hamilton-av., 47.8 ft. on Imlay-st., 50 ft. on northerly side, and 30.7 ft. on the westerly side.
3 lots on the southerly side of Imlay-st., running through from Hamilton-av. to Summit-st., 70.4 ft. on Imlay-st., 50 ft. on Summit-st., 64.2 ft. on Hamilton-av. and 47.4 ft. on the southerly side.
Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years.
Maps of the property may be had on application to the auctioneers at No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York, and at the office of Jacob Cole & Son, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
CHOICE LOTS ON 58TH-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
58TH-ST.—4 lots on south side of 58th-st., 225 feet west of 10th-av., full sizes, occupied as a garden. These lots command a fine view of the Hudson and surrounding country for miles, the situation being high and healthy. Title perfect. Terms favorable. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
SIXTY-FIVE CHOICE CITY LOTS AT AUCTION.
D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
AVENUE A—1 lot, e. s., 77.2 north of 72d-st.
1ST-AV.—1 lot, e. s., 50.10 south of 110th-st.
4TH-AV.—2 lots, s. w. cor. 119th-st.; also, 2 lots on 119th-st., adjoining.
47TH-ST.—2 lots, s. s., 450 feet east of 11th-av.
63D-ST.—4 lots, n. s., 150 feet east of 5th-av.
81ST-ST.—2 lots, s. s., 125 feet west of 1st-av.
98TH-ST.—1 lot, n. s., 150 feet east of 9th-av.
99TH-ST.—1 lot, s. s., in rear of above.
99TH-ST.—1 lot, s. s., 275 feet east of 5th-av. and Central Park.
108TH-ST.—19 lots, n. s., 120 feet west of 2d-av.
125TH-ST.—2 lots, n. s., 90 feet west of 4th-av.
125TH-ST.—4 lots, n. s., 410 feet west of 5th-av.
126TH-ST.—4 lots, s. s., in rear of above.
142D-ST.—2 lots, n. s., 425 feet west of Boulevard.
144TH-ST.—2 lots, s. s., 150 feet east of 8th-av.
148TH-ST.—19 lots, s. s., about 100 feet west of St. Nicholas-av.
Books, maps, &c., at the office, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at Harlem, on south side 113th-st., 3d and 4th avs., March 10, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, five three-story high-stoop brick-basement frame houses, 16.8x36; all the improvements; filled in with brick; well-built and desirable houses; possession of same 1st of April; the street is regulated and flagged, and location first-rate; no nuisances, and the vicinity being improved very fast with first-class houses. All those desiring houses without being compelled every year by the advance of rent, will do well to look at these houses before purchasing elsewhere; terms will be easy.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable store property No. 12 Bowery. Particulars can be obtained at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

GREAT ADJOURNED AND CLEARING OUT SALE.
JOHNSON & MILLER
Will positively sell at auction, by order of
MESSRS. A. C. KINGSLAND & SON,
at 12 o'clock,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10,
At Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
150 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,
(Not offered on March 3.)
This desirable property has never before been offered at auction. It is splendidly situated in the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, on Meeker (railroad) av., Vandam, Apollo and Nassau sts. The horse cars pass every few minutes. It is but a short distance from all the Williamsburg and Greenpoint ferries. There is no locality in Brooklyn where men of moderate means may invest with greater profit. The advance must be sure and rapid.
SEVENTY-FIVE
75 Per Cent.
May remain on mortgage, with the privilege of paying it off at any time, on all purchases of the Kingsland property, in the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, made at JOHNSON & MILLER'S great adjourned sale on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway. Let none fail to attend the sale.
PRINTED ABSTRACTS
OF THE
TITLE OF THE KINGSLAND PROPERTY,
to be sold by
JOHNSON & MILLER,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10,
By order of Messrs. A. C. Kingsland & Sons, will be furnished to all who purchase at the sale, without charge.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
FIFTY-FOUR LOTS
ON THE
GRAND BOULEVARD,
11TH-AV., 73D AND 74TH STS.,
NEAR THE RIVERSIDE PARK
AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
Will sell at auction,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869,
At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the New-York Orphan Asylum:
THIRTY-NINE LOTS AND GORES,
Comprising almost the entire block bounded by
The Grand Boulevard, 11th-av., 73d and 74th sts.;
FIFTEEN LOTS AND GORES,
Comprising the entire front on north side of 74th-st., between the Grand Boulevard and 11th-av.
This property is high, on grade, soil good and free from rock, now cultivated as a garden.
Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, with privilege of paying at any time, on giving three months' previous notice.
Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

"THE DURYEA FARM"
Is situated in the heart of the thriving village of East New-York. It is surrounded by good improvements. The lots are on good grades, within a few minutes' walk of five different railroads, and in the immediate vicinity of churches and schools. East New-York already contains a population of 10,000, and is increasing more rapidly than any suburb in the vicinity of the Metropolis. Nearly one hundred persons purchased single lots at JOHNSON & MILLER'S great sale of the Duryea Farm on the 1st of March, with a view of erecting houses. This must greatly enhance the value of the adjacent lots, one hundred of which were not offered on the above date, but will be sold absolutely, without any limit, at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, at "Exchange," No. 111 Broadway. Call on JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., for particulars.

EAST NEW-YORK,
"THE GRAND FOCAL POINT"
OF
FIVE DIFFERENT RAILROADS,
Is much nearer Wall-st. than Harlem, and can be reached in less time. Although a city of itself, with churches, schools and all other conveniences, lots in its very centre sold at the "Great Duryea Sale" for a few hundred dollars, while on the upper part of Manhattan Island, and in the lower part of Westchester County, on the same day, they commanded ten times that sum. How long can this disparity of prices exist? The erection of the bridge across the East River will soon be an established fact. Brooklyn and New-York will be one united city, and an advance unparalleled in the history of real estate will be the result. The 100 lots on the Duryea Farm, to be sold at auction absolutely, by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, will in a few years sell as readily for as many thousands as they now do hundreds. For further information, call on the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.
BY ALLEN & BROWN,
Office, No. 96 Broadway,
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.
REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.
MONDAY, MARCH 8,
At the Exchange Salesroom, at 12 o'clock, No. 111 Broadway.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 8TH-AV. AND 37TH-ST.
ON 8TH-AV.—Two lots, northwest corner 37th-st.
ON 37TH-ST.—One lot, north side, 100 feet west of 8th-av. and adjoining.
These lots are covered with frame and brick buildings, and offer very desirable advantages.
N. B.—A portion of the purchase money on the above sales can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.
ALSO,
MONDAY, March 8,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
PEREMPTORY SALE OF TWENTY-FOUR VALUABLE CITY LOTS, ON BROADWAY, BOULEVARD, NEW-AV., 5TH-AV., FRONTING CENTRAL PARK, MADISON-AV., 4TH AND 11TH AVS.
ON BROADWAY—One lot, n. e. corner of 98th-st.
ON BOULEVARD—Four lots, n. w. corner of 98th-st.
ON 5TH-AV.—Four lots n. e. corner of 105th-st.
ON NEW-AV.—Four lots, s. e. corner of 117th-st.
ON MADISON-AV.—Four lots, s. w. corner of 115th-st.
ON 76TH-ST.—Four lots, n. w. corner of 4th-av.
ON 109TH-ST.—One lot, s. s., 170 feet e. of 5th-av.
ON 11TH-AV.—Two lots, west side, 25.5 feet south of 65th-st.
These lots are well located, and are worthy the attention of purchasers either for speculation or investment.
ALSO,
ON WEST 23D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Two valuable lots on 23d-st., 125 feet west of 6th-av., with brick walls of building lately occupied as stables by Briggs Bros., and recently destroyed by fire. These lots are among the most valuable and desirable City property for immediate business improvement, being on a 100-foot street, and near Booth's new theatre.
N. B.—A portion of the purchase money on the above sales can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PROPERTY ON WEST WASHINGTON AND WEST 13TH STS. AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
WEST-ST.—The valuable lot, with the 4-story brick house, No. 500 West-st., between West 12th and Jane sts.; building 22.5½x44 feet, lot 22.5½x80 feet.
WASHINGTON-ST.—The desirable three-story basement and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 729 Washington-st., near West 11th-st.; lot 36.5 feet front, 42.5 feet rear by 90.3 feet depth, with frame building on the rear.
WEST 13TH-ST.—The 4 lots of ground, with the buildings, north side of West 13th-st., 275 feet west of 9th-av.; plot 100x103.1½ feet.
Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
TEN LOTS ON MADISON-AV., 45TH AND 46TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:
MADISON-AV.—The ten very desirable building lots on west side of Madison-av., comprising the entire front between 45th and 46th sts., and having one lot on each street; corner lots 25.5x95; inside lots each 25x95 feet; street lots each 25x100.5. These lots are even with the grade, and in the midst of first-class improvements. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for two years at seven per cent.
Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
120 MAGNIFICENT LOTS
AT
INWOOD,
ON
CENTRAL-AV., WESTCHESTER CO.,
5-8 Mile from Macomb's Dam.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
Will SELL AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, about 120 LOTS, beautifully situated at INWOOD, on CENTRAL, GERARD and WALTON AVS., and on CLARKE, FINDLAY and ARCULARIUS PLACES, and on the MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, being the choicest for situation and fine views on the whole tract, about five-eighths of a mile from Macomb's Dam. The Central-av. Boulevard is to be widened 34 feet, (17 feet sidewalks each side;) to be planted with a row of trees on each side from Harlem River to Jerome Park. This work is already under contract, and will be commenced as soon as the frost will permit. It is understood that the gas is to be laid along the route as the work progresses.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17,
At 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom.
MOUNT MORRIS SQUARE.
5TH-AV.—Four splendid lots on the west side of 5th-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 120th-st., and fronting 100 feet on Mount Morris Square, Harlem, each lot 25.2½x100. These lots are on high ground, and the street is graded.
120TH-ST.—Immediately in the rear of the above and also facing the Square, 1 lot 23 feet front, 36 feet rear by 100.10. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.
STAPLETON, S. I.—Two lots on Gore-st., between Quinn and Brownell sts., about 150 feet east of Quinn-st., and nearly opposite Brook-st., each lot 25x100.6. One-half can remain on mortgage for three years. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TAKE THE BOAT FROM WALL-ST., New-York, and in 30 minutes you will be at Bay Ridge. Every one will tell you where you can find the Graef Farm, to be sold March 11, 1869, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers. Examine the lots and attend the sale.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—$15,000—AN ELegant and substantial three-story frame dwelling—22x35, with extension, 13x16, and plot of ground consisting of four lots, tastefully laid out; house has all improvements; neighborhood unquestionably first-class. Apply on the premises, De Kalb-av., second house northeast of Tompkins-av., or to H. H. HOOPER, at Haines Brothers' piano-forte warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., New-York.

EXAMINE FOR YOURSELF THE splendid lot on the southeast corner of Myrtle-av. and Hamilton-st., and see if there is a better corner lot on the avenue; it is 25x100 feet, and will be sold WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—ON KENT-AV., FOURTH house north of Myrtle-av., a two-story and basement frame house, 21x40, and two-story extension, 10x12; all modern improvements; ground 25x100, and two lots in rear 25x100 each; carpets, oil-cloths, shades and curtains will be sold with the house. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—ATTENTION, CAPITALISTS.—One hundred and fifty lots at Bay Ridge, just outside of the limits of the City of Brooklyn, will be sold by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers, on THURSDAY, March 11, at Exchange Salesroom, New-York. The property escapes city taxation, and is accessible to New-York by ferry from Bay Ridge to Wall-st. Obtain a map at No. 74 Cedar-st., or No. 151 Montague-st. See auction advertisement.

$6,000.—**NEAT COTTAGE**, 20x30, with two-story extension, 12x20, all filled in with brick; nine rooms, front and back stairs; with two lots, each 25x100; large poultry house; Monroe-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Apply from 9 to 12 A. M., to W. A. FITCH, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN LOTS.—EIGHTY-SIX splendid lots will be sold at auction TUESDAY, March 9, at Exchange Salesroom, New-York, on Hudson-av., Crown, Montgomery and Atalbone sts. This sale affords a splendid opportunity for investment. Sale by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, auctioneers.

BROOKLYN.—MYRTLE-AV. PROPERTY.—The splendid property corner of Myrtle-av. and Hamilton-st. will be sold on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at the New-York Salesroom, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers; four lots on Myrtle-av., nine on Hamilton-st., including residence.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE first-class five-story brown-stone houses on Cumberland-st., opposite Washington Park, and two two-story houses on Clermont-av., near Green-av. This is first-class property. Price low; terms easy. Inquire for T. B. JACKSON, owner and builder, on premises.

PARK LOTS.—THE BEST SECTION OF Park lots will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 9, at the New-York Exchange, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers, 25 lots on the east side of 6th-av., between Carroll and Macomb sts. This is the choicest section of lots sold this Spring.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-story Philadelphia brick and brown-stone basement high-stoop dwelling, with all modern improvements; finished in the best style; lot 20x100; house 20x52; price low. Apply on premises, No. 230 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Cumberland-st. and Greene-av., 75 feet on Cumberland-st. and 80 feet on Greene-av., on the best corner for business purposes in the city. To be sold WEDNESDAY, March 10, at the New-York Salesroom, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, the three-story frame houses, brick basement and sub-cellar, No. 2 Clark-st., corner of Columbia, and No. 6 Clark. For permits apply at No. 117 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—MYRTLE-AV. LOTS AT AUCTION.—The best section of lots on Myrtle-av. will be sold on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at Exchange Salesroom, New-York, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers; seven lots on the south side, between Vanderbilt and Clermont avs. As vacant lots are very scarce in this street, this sale presents a good opportunity for investment.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP FARM FOR SALE.—95 ACRES, with beautiful two-story house, eight rooms, large outbuildings, good orchard, fine shade, land all tillable and well watered, two miles from Ballston, county seat of Saratoga County, and five miles from Saratoga Springs; price $4,500, half cash, balance on time. Also, a handsome residence at Saratoga Springs, for $3,000. See photograph and owner at Room No. 18 Leggett's Hotel, Chatham-st.

CONVENIENT AND COMFORTABLE residences for sale in the suburbs of Paterson, N. J., opposite the residence of J. J. Morris, Esq., of Morris & Fields, New-York City, in splendid locations; also plots for sale and buildings erected to suit purchasers, at fair prices and on easy terms. Apply to A. DERROM, Steam Building Works, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE in West Hoboken, N. J., 45 minutes by horse cars and ferry to City Hall, New-York; situated on the brow of the hill, it commands a beautiful view of New-York harbor and bay; grounds 50x165 feet, with fruit and shade trees in abundance. Apply at No. 266 Canal-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 180 ACRES, ON south side of Long Island, one mile from Bay Shore Station, near Islip. Large house and all necessary outbuildings in good order. Three trout ponds, well adapted for fish culture, and fine orchard of 115 young and thrifty apple trees. House commands a fine view of the great South Bay. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 7 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—118 ACRES, MIDDLEsex County, New-Jersey, four miles from Jamesburg; good grain and grass land, well adapted to trucking; good house and outbuildings; $10,000, with stock and crops; $4,000 three years. Particulars No. 4 Bond-st. S. TOWNSEND.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT CLIFTON, Staten Island; one hour from Wall-st.; comfortable house; completely furnished; large stable, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c.; 14 acres; abundance of fruit trees; fine garden; possession at once. Apply to JOHN SCOTT, Vanderbilt's Landing.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, a convenient two-story double house, 13 rooms, with 32 lots of ground, within ten minutes' walk from Vanderbilt landing; would exchange for City property or good second mortgages. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., A HOUSE, finished in the best manner from top to bottom, with all modern improvements, located about twelve minutes' walk from railroad, in one of the best parts of the city. Apply to GEO. A. MERWIN & CO., No. 242 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., A FIRST-class residence; three-story brick and stone house, with extension, stable on rear, within 45 minutes of Broadway; terms easy. Inquire of J. B. VAN WAGENEN, No. 422 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THREE THREE-story brick houses, at West Bergen, N. J., twenty minutes from foot of Cortlandt-st.; also two brick houses at Lafayette, N. J. Rent, $500 each.
A. S. WHITON, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—"ECHO POINT," TEN ACRES, located at New-Rochelle; most charming place on Long Island Sound; water front worth the money. C. LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

SEVERAL FINE PLOTS OF LOTS for sale in Bergen Point, N. J. A quick sale desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

JACKSON-AV., LONG ISLAND.
Sixty lots on this beautiful avenue, three miles from Hunter's Point, two miles from Hell Gate Ferry, and ten minutes' walk from railroad station; will be sold cheap for cash. For maps and particulars address CHARLES F. ERHARD, Hunter's Point, L. I., Post Office Box No. 113.

FOR SALE—SIX VERY BEAUTIFULLY-located country seats, with fine improvements and every convenience; shore fronts, boat-houses, fine bathing, sailing and fishing; magnificent and extensive water views; society and neighborhood first-class, and all less than fifty minutes by railroad and steamboat from this City. One of one acre, one of three, one of six, one of ten, one of thirty-five, and one of one hundred; also, one of four acres, with fine house and improvements, at Babylon, L. I. Also, several highly-improved farms, with fine houses and outbuildings, of from 30 to 250 acres each, on Long Island, in Duchess County and elsewhere, elegantly located; some on the water, with splendid views, and all in a most desirable section of country, less than one hour from the City, and near railroad stations and steamboat. Also, at Great Neck, and Glenwood, L. I., near steamboat and railroad, some of the most desirable and elegantly-located plots of land, of five, seven, ten and twelve acres each, that can be found in this country, with shore fronts and views of unequaled magnificence, beautiful groves, and shade trees scattered all over them, and trout streams, lakes and privileges such as are nowhere else to be seen at prices, considering location, accessibility, beauty of scenery, &c., far below their positive value. Some may be exchanged for City property. Call on E. A. LAWRENCE, No. 11 Pine-st., Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.
Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.
HALSTED & STILES,
Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

FOR SALE AT MIANUS, ON MIANUS River, near Stamford, Conn., a very desirable country residence with about 12 acres land. The house contains 17 rooms, including bath-room; has hot and cold water on the first and second stories, and all conveniences of a city house, excepting gas; there are also carriage and boat-houses and other outbuildings; it is within a mile of Coscob Bridge on the New-Haven road; sixteen trains daily to and from New-York; possession on or before 1st April. Address Box No. 2,354 New-York Post-office.
About 60 acres of land adjoining can be added to the above; also, furniture, horses, &c., &c.

TO LET—SIXTY ACRES OF SUPERIOR gardening land, at Middle Village, only five miles from New-York City, with all the necessary outbuildings, consisting of a large house, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, a stone stable, 150 feet long, 50 feet wide, 2½ stories high, with walls 2 feet thick; a wooden stable nearly the same size, a large stone potato vault and a stone cistern, 20 feet by 10, and 10 feet deep. The land is under a high state of cultivation, and for gardening or farming purposes cannot be surpassed. The whole would make a superior place for a large brewery, on account of the buildings. The property will be rented for one or five years, in parcels or in one plot. For particulars apply to S. A. MILLS, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York, Room No. 18.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BABYlon, L. I.—For sale, sixty lots, 50x150 each, immediately surrounding the South Side Railroad depot; the most eligible location in the village for dwellings or general business purposes. Also a country seat with five acres; complete in every respect; within half a mile of the village; terms to suit or will exchange for Brooklyn property; time to Babylon via South Side Railroad one hour and a half. Apply to SELAH C. SMITH, Babylon, L. I., or Box No. 136 Brooklyn Post Office.

FOR SALE—ON GREEN BANK, BURLINGton, N. J., a beautiful residence, situated on the Delaware River, with grounds embracing 165 feet river front, and 600 feet deep to Pearl-st., fronting also on Pearl and Ellis sts. The mansion is spacious and replete with every comfort and convenience; and there are also on the premises a tenant-house, green-house, ice-house, stables, &c. The grounds are beautifully laid out and abound in fine shade trees, shrubbery, &c. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY seat at Long Branch, on the Shrewsbury River, New-Jersey, comprising a two-story frame house, with all requisite outbuildings; barns, ice-house, farmer's house, &c., all in perfect order, with about 33 acres of good cultivable land, with about one-half mile frontage on the river. Photographs of the property, which belongs to the estate of the late H. A. Freeborn, can be seen at our office. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

JOSEPH MASON, NO. 27 PINE-ST., has, for the accommodation of his customers, opened a branch office at East Orange, and is now prepared to offer a large list of Country Seats

At Newark,	At Roseville,
At East Orange,	At Orange Junction,
At Brick Church,	At Orange,
At Orange Valley,	At Montrose,

At South Orange, and all intermediate points to Morristown on the Morris and Essex Railroad, at prices from $5,000 to $50,000. Time-table and full particulars can be obtained at the office.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, FRONTING on the Hudson River, a beautiful residence, with over 6 acres of land; five minutes from depot; the buildings are brick, large, new, and built in the best possible manner with all modern improvements; views unsurpassed; surroundings perfect; on and after April 1 Hudson River Railroad trains will run hourly; time, 30 minutes. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, WITH stable attached, in the village of Springville, Staten Island, in good repair; lot 66x200; healthy location; this is a rare chance to procure a delightful country residence cheap. For particulars apply to W. YOUNGBLOOD, No. 41 Park-row, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY brick dwelling on
19TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
Price, with furniture, $3,000 per annum.
For particulars apply at the office of
JOHN McCLAVE,
No. 44 Pine-st.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO LEAVE off housekeeping will rent his residence, handsomely and completely furnished, to a small family for $3,600 for one year from May 1. Location up-town, between 5th and 6th avs.; three-story house, 18.9 by 45 feet; high stoop; stone front; modern improvements. Unexceptionable references required. Apply, by letter, to ADVERTISER, Box No. 6,686 New-York Post office.

FOR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT, PLEASantly located on the east bank of Passaic River, near the village of Belleville, about 40 minutes from New-York City, adjoining the depot of the Paterson, Newark and New-York Railroad. The house is large and roomy, well calculated for a Summer boarding-house. The stables and outbuildings, which are nearly new, are large and complete. About three acres of choice land will be included in the lease. Address T. C. CHANDLER, Newark, N. J.

TO RENT FOR $1,200—A LARGE HOUSE with seventeen rooms, good out buildings, green-house and eleven acres of land upon the banks of the Hudson, at Edgewater, near Fort Lee, N. J.; beautiful lawn with fine trees, fine garden, with large quantities of fruit; splendid view of the river; a very desirable place, and cheap. G. K. SHERIDAN,
No. 9 College-place.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, furnished house containing five bedrooms, bath, water-closet, kitchen, laundry, parlor and sitting-room; plenty shade and small fruit, two large vegetable gardens; within ten minutes' walk of depot; half hour's ride of New-York by two railroad lines; possession at once. FRANCIS T. WALKER, 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 444 West 20th-st.; rent, $2,000. Also, three-story and basement house in 84th-st., first house east of 1st-av.; rent, $1,000. Also, two-story and basement house in 1st-av., between 84th and 85th sts.; rent, $700. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, situated near the Waverley Station, New-Jersey Railroad; fine house, large and convenient; excellent outbuildings; the whole in prime order and repair; 40 acres of choice land, well fruited; a charming spot. Address T. C. CHANDLER, Newark, N. J.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, (HAMILTON PARK.)—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four first-class villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Summer or Winter residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT Fort Washington, with about nine acres of ground, stables, green-house, graperies, gardener's cottage and other outbuildings; water and gas in the house; will be let for six or eighteen months from 1st of May next. Apply to J. NOREWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses with modern improvements, located in the City of Bergen, 15 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry, Nos. 3 and 8 Belmont-place; rent $480. Apply at No. 308 West-st., Troy steamers office.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house; all modern improvements; good neighborhood. Inquire of owner, No. 332 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 354 West 32d-st., with all the modern improvements; will be put in perfect order. Rent $2,000. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

MUSICAL.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.
A COMPLETE LIBRARY OF MODERN MUSIC FOR VOICE AND PIANO-FORTE.
Seven new Waltzes, &c., by Johann Strauss.......50c.
Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream".....50c.
Claribel and Balfe's Eighteen Songs...............50c.
Grande Duchesse, Barbe-Bleue and other Quadrilles, arranged for two performers...............50c.
Any work mailed on receipt of price. Catalogues free. BOOSEY & CO.,
No. 644, over Savings Bank, Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 486 Broadway, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money allowed if purchased

A LADY, A PUPIL TO A PROFESSOR of music, is ready to give lessons on the piano-forte to beginners; terms, $6 per quarter, payable in advance; references given. Address M. B., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP; call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
EVERY EVENING
will be presented, after an immense amount of tribulation, an entirely new, free and independent SHAKESPEAREAN CONTRIBUTION to the General Revivals, in 3 Tableaux, by Mr. Brougham, illustrating
MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE,
(From the original text—a long way,)
with SCENERY from sketches taken on the spot—or nearer; Costumes copied from the Fashion plates of the period; MUSIC by the most celebrated composers, unblushingly appropriated, disconnected and placed in unaccustomed positions. The piece will be presented with an UNUSUALLY POWERFUL CAST.
The performance will commence with the Comedietta of PERFECTION.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 P. M. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY EVENING.
Immense success of
THE MARVELOUS NICKLE,
THE WONDER OF THE WIZARDS.
The new Spectacular Extravaganza of
THE HORSE MARINES,
universally acknowledged to be
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE DAY.
Roars of laughter at Maffitt's comic military Pantomime of
THE YOUNG RECRUIT.
THE CARLO BROTHERS, HARRY RAYNOR,
MARIE BONFANTI and the GREAT TAMMANY COMPANY.
POPULAR PRICES.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved orchestra circle 25 cents extra. Reserved orchestra chairs 50 cents extra.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY, AT 2.

STEINWAY HALL—SUNDAY CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS.......................Director
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats extra, Twenty-five cents.
THIS SUNDAY EVENING, March 7,
FIFTEENTH GRAND CONCERT.
The following array of eminent Artists will appear:
Mlle. JOSEY HOFLE, Prima Donna Soprano.
Mons. F. J. PRUME,
the celebrated Violin Virtuoso. His first appearance this Season.
Mr. F. LETSCH,
the unequaled Trombone player. Together with
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.
1. OVERTURE, "Jessonda,".......................Spohr
2. ANDANTE, "Surprise Symphony"...........Haydn
3. CONCERTO for Trombone..........Felicien David
4. ARIA. "Grace, Grace!" from Robert le Diable.....Meyerbeer
5. MORCEAU DE CONCERT...................Prume
6. FINALE "Loreley".......................Mendelssohn
7. OVERTURE, "William Tell"..................Rossini
8. ARIA, "Da mir alles," Night in Granada.......Kreutzer
9. NACHTGESANG. (By request.)..............Vogt
10. FANTASIE for Violin. "Othello"..............Ernst
11. COSATSCHOQUE. Fantasie.............Dargomiysky

IRVING HALL.
NINTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1869.
MENDELSSOHN ORCHESTRAL UNION,
SIXTY PERFORMERS;
assisted by the following eminent artists:
Mr. J. LEVY,
The great Cornet Soloist.
Miss MERRIFIELD, Soprano.
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, Pianist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
Mr. H. B. DODWORTH, } Conductors.
Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER, }
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

SNEDECOR'S ART GALLERY, NO. 768 Broadway.—Free exhibition of Thomas Hill's "Yosemite Valley," Bierstadt's "Sunset in California," Eastman Johnson's "Boyhood of Lincoln," and Geo. L. Brown's "Crown of New-England," together with a number of PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS, and their originals, side by side.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, IN WILliamsburg, is, by order of its well-known owner, to be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock on MONDAY, March 15, at Exchange, No. 111 Broadway.

"THE COMING VELOCIPEDE" for the first-class going man is TOWLE'S "MUSTANG," visible and for sale at No. 78 Cedar-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PIECE OF property on
SUFFOLK-ST., NEAR RIVINGTON,
with front and rear buildings; well rented.
PRICE $11,000.
Apply at the office of JOHN McCLAVE,
No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY ATTIC AND basement brick dwelling on
BEDFORD-ST., NEAR LEROY.
PRICE $11,500.
Apply at the office of
JOHN McCLAVE,
No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone dwelling on
48TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.
PRICE $32,000.
Apply at the office of
JOHN McCLAVE,
No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPerty on the
6TH, 7TH AND 8TH AVS.,
AT VARIOUS PRICES.
For particulars apply at the office of
JOHN McCLAVE,
No. 44 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE.
5TH-AV.—Southwest corner of 51st-st., about 100x131 feet; Columbia College leases, 84 years.
40TH-ST.—Adjoining southwest corner of 5th-av., 56x100 feet, with right to put windows in side wall looking out on the avenue.
The above will be divided to suit purchasers.
Apply to BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO.
No. 37 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE No. 260 Washington-av.; grounds 50x210, with stable on rear street; house 45x45, stone and brick; Mansard roof; hall nine feet wide; wainscoted to second story; every modern improvement, including two bath-rooms, four water closets, burglar alarm and ventilators to each room; terms accommodating. Apply to owner, A. QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE OF THOSE SUperior four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses on the north side of 54th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; house 22x54; lot 100.5; the very lowest price is $40,000; possession immediately. The houses are strictly first-class, and are finished in hard wood—parlors, front basement and stairs. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, on the premises, from 8 to 10 in the morning, or at No. 122 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—ON AND NEAR 11TH-AV., Boulevard, 10th and St. Nicholas avs. and Broadway to 190th st., in plots of ¼ to 40 acres; (same with improvements;) bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 42D-ST., A SUPERIOR four-story brown-stone English basement house, 18.9x50, with modern improvements; possession May 1. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

BUILDING SITES—EITHER CITY LOTS or plots, for sale in splendid locations, in the suburbs of Paterson, N. J., within fifteen minutes' walk of the Erie Railroad station; thirty trains daily. Apply to A. DERROM, No. 32 West-st., Paterson, N.J.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST. NEAR 5TH-av., an elegant house, with or without stable, cheap; others on and near 5th, Madison, and Park avs., $25,000 to $200,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NEAR 5TH-AV., ON 35TH-ST.—THREE-story marble-front house, 20 by 60, with extension, for sale furnished; only $32,000. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE of houses. Call or send for my revised list; get permits for such houses as you desire to inspect, and report offers to this office. ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FOR SALE—IN 47TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, in perfect order. Apply to S. D. DOUGLASS, No. 324 Canal-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick-front house No. 8 Charles-st., near Greenwich-av.; the house is in good order; size, 20x40 x95.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY dwelling-house with modern improvements, No. 64 Washington-square, south. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

HARLEM HOUSES.—DON'T FAIL TO GO to A. MULLER'S office, No. 7 Pine-st., and get maps of houses on 113th-st., 3d and 4th avs., to be sold at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, March 10.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house on East 14th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, 26x75x103. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 74 Cedar-st., for permits only.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 72D AND 73D STS., near the Boulevard. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 74 Cedar-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 3 Amity-place. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 88 Amity-st. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

LEASE OF 100 FEET SQUARE FOR sale on Broadway, near 23d-st., 20 years to run. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—THE FINEST INSIDE lot on 5th-av., 30x125, Columbia College Hill, near 50th-st. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 5 Pine-st.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife wish the care of a gentleman's place for the Summer; would do the family washing if required; can give the best of reference as to honesty and sobriety. Call at or address No. 314 East 31st-st., second floor, back room.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, AMBU-lance, plow, farm, harness, mule collars, McClellan saddles, tents, truck horse, grain covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

FOR SALE—A NICE YOUNG HORSE, 7 years old; would suit a butcher, milkman, or doctor; is fast. Also, light wagon and harness. No. 409 West 16th-st.

FOR SALE—A GRAY MARE, 15½ HANDS high; sound and kind; 8 years old; can trot in 2:35 or better, and sired by *American Star*. Inquire at San Francisco Stables, No. 114 West 46th-st.

FOR SALE—A SIX-SEATED PHAETON, IN good condition, cheap. Apply at the office, No. 83 Duane-st., on and after Monday, March 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
SIXTH WEEK OF SECOND VOLUME. SIXTH WEEK OF SECOND VOLUME.
ANNIVERSARY OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY'S FAME!
AN ENTIRE YEAR OF
UNPARALLELED POPULARITY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY {The Unequaled} GEORGE L. FOX.
PANTALOON [The Jocose Veteran] C. K. FOX.
MLLE. SANGALI AND SIGNOR COSTA'S
BEAUTIFUL BALLETS.
GRAND GALA WEEK,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10,
CELEBRATION OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY'S FIRST BIRTHDAY.
ONE YEAR OLD!! ONE YEAR OLD!!
With a
HIP! HIP! HIP! HURRAH!
WISHING HIM
MANY HAPPY RETURNS OF THE DAY.
(Also Evening Performances.)
ONE CHEER MORE FOR
THE BIG BROTHER,
(And perpetual victim of)
GEO. L. FOX,
THE PARAGON OF FUN.
MATINEES, 1½, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack.
LAST NIGHTS, LAST NIGHTS
of the Great Shakespearean Revival,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Mr. Wallack begs to announce that he has received from Mr. T. W. Robertson his last new comedy, entitled
"SCHOOL."
This play, by the gifted author of "Ours" and "Caste," is in preparation, and will speedily be produced.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Sixth week of
EDWIN BOOTH,
in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET;
Miss MARY McVICKER, Miss FANNY MORANT,
Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. D. W. WALLER,
and MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
ROMEO AND JULIET MATINEE
ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1.
SATURDAY EVENING,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS
as
NARCISSE.
Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its BRANCH TICKET OFFICE, at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.
Other plays are in the course of elaborate preparation and will be produced during the season.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
Continued success of the GREATEST BURLESQUE ACTRESS of the time,
ELISE HOLT,
and her charming troupe of burlesque artistes,
DOUBLE COMEDY COMPANY, RIGL SISTERS,
Corps de ballet. Byron's greatest burlesque,
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.
Box office open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...........................DIRECTOR
MATINEES at 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 8,
First appearance of the great Spanish gymnasts,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
in their exquisite act of ground gymnastics, entitled
LES JEUX DE SALON.
LES JEUX DE SALON.
LES JEUX DE SALON,
as performed by these celebrated artists
FOR FOUR CONSECUTIVE YEARS AT THE
CIRQUE NAPOLEON AND THE CIRQUE
DE L'IMPERATRICE IN PARIS.
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI
will also appear at every entertainment in their
UNPARALLELED AERIAL FLIGHTS
UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE,
thus affording the public an opportunity of seeing these world-renowned artists
IN TWO ENTIRELY DIFFERENT ACTS
UPON THE SAME NIGHT.
SUPERB HORSEMANSHIP
AND WONDERFUL ACROBATIC FEATS,
introducing
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND
IN FEATS OF BAREBACK EQUITATION,
THE GREAT MELVILLE AND INFANT SON,
ROBERT STICKNEY, THE CHAMPION,
THE LEVANTINE BROTHERS,
WILLIAMS AND CONRAD,
THE INIMITABLE CLOWNS,
and the entire strength of
THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE.
TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS
BY THE CORPS OF VOLTIGEURS.
Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c. To reserved seats, 75c.

GRAND BALL
OF THE
OLD GUARD,
Composed of the old members of the
LIGHT GUARD
AND
CITY GUARD.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, April 6, 1869.
Tickets $5, admitting a gentleman and lady.
Extra ladies' tickets, $2. Tickets can be procured of Major GEORGE W. McLEAN, Chairman, No. 237 Broadway.
Brig.-Gen. B. G. BARNEY, No. 5 Pine-st.
Brig.-Gen. J. T. HATFIELD, Hoboken, N. J.
Lieut. JAMES DAVIS, Jr., No. 55 Cedar-st.
Lieut. HENRY SPEAR, No. 86 Beaver-st.
ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D., No. 56 Madison-av.
WM. G. TOMPKINS, No. 32 Walker-st.
THEODORE MOSS, Wallack's Theatre.
JAMES A. CLARK, No. 742 Broadway.
CHARLES E. BROWN, No. 1,097 Broadway.
WM. S. FOGG, No. 24 Fulton-st.
CHARLES D. FREDERICKS, No. 597 Broadway.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Jr., Jersey City.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Secretary, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.
Also at the principal hotels and music stores. Boxes can be secured on application to Major GEO. W. McLEAN, Surgeon A. B. MOTT, and DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Secretary.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, AT 9.
Cards of admission at the ACADEMY ROOMS,
TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av.
New classes are formed every week until May.

FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE American Protestant Benevolent Coachmen's Association, at Ferrero's Apollo Hall, corner Broadway and 28th-st., on FRIDAY, March 12. Tickets $1 each.

LECTURES.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Mr. D. R. Locke,) P. M., at Confedrit X Roads, Ky., will deliver a humorous lecture at Cooper Institute on MONDAY EVENING, March 8, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Cussed be Canaan." Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Tickets now for sale at Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway, Fifth-avenue and St. Nicholas Hotels, Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the door on Monday evening.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE lot-owners of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March next, at 12½ o'clock, to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.
FEB. 26, 1869.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. Classes for beginners are now forming; all the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Pupils will be received for a full quarter until the 10th of March. Send for a circular.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st. Classes every day and evening. All fashionable dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING—classes, at No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence, No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier,
Times Office.

TO LET—THE SUBSTANTIAL WAREhouse Nos. 61, 63 and 65 Cliff-st., near Beekman-st., particularly adapted for the iron, storage, or any other heavy business requiring room and strength; it has a frontage on Cliff-st. of about 70 feet and a depth of 125 feet, and so arranged that carts and trucks can drive in and through to another street. Inquire on the premises, or of LORING ANDREWS, 72 Gold-st.

TO LEASE—ON WEST-ST., THE PLOT OF ground fronting on West, Morton and Washington sts., being 50 feet on West, 320 feet on southerly side of Morton-st. and 50 feet on Washington-st. Also, the bulkhead in front. Apply to G. BANJER, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT CORNER STORE on one of the best blocks on Fulton-av., Brooklyn; also, two small stores and dwellings. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

BROADWAY OFFICES TO RENT—Immediate possession given; location very desirable for a lawyer, an architect, an insurance agency, or a real estate office. Apply at No. 361 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts., 43x100. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, 54 Wall-st., second story, front office.

OFFICES TO LET—IN JAUNCEY-court, Wall-st., on first floor, suitable for bankers or brokers; rent moderate. Apply to JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO RENT—A FINE HALL, CORNER BROADway and 34th-st.; suitable for church purposes. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO SPLENDID STORES Nos. 480 and 482 Broadway. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..............................MAX MARETZEK
REPERTOIRE FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.
TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) March 8,
(12th Subscription Night,)
KELLOGG.
LA TRAVIATA.
WEDNESDAY, March 10,
(13th Subscription Night,)
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
KELLOGG,
AND REAPPEARANCE OF THE GREAT BUFFO,
G. RONCONI,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
FRIDAY, March 12,
(14th Subscription Night,)
LE PROPHETE.
SATURDAY, March 13,
LAST MATINEE OF
KELLOGG.
Seats now for sale at the Academy of Music, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
THE RENOWNED LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE
EVERY EVENING AT 8, AND SATURDAY AT 2.
BRILLIANT, UNEQUIVOCAL AND COMPLETE SUCCESS.
THE FORTY THIEVES;
OR,
STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS.
FUN, SPECTACLE, SONGS, DANCES.
THE SLEEPY POLICEMEN.
THE DANCING DONKEY!!
THE LAUGHABLE TRAIN SCENE.
THE NURSERY RHYMES.
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE DAY, AND RELISHED ALIKE BY YOUNG AND OLD.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway,
will reopen on Wednesday, March 10, with the talented young German-American Actor,
MR. HENRY MOESINGER,
in a thrilling historical drama, entitled
HINKO; OR, KING AND EXECUTIONER,
translated from the German and adapted for the English stage by Prof. J. E. Frobisher. Characters sustained by an efficient company of New-York favorites. Admission 50 cents. Matinee on SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
NOW COMPLETED AND READY,
THE GRAND AND
GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME
OF THE
7
DWARFS;
OR,
HARLEQUIN AND THE WORLD OF WONDERS.
EVERY SCENE NEW. 100 NEW TRICKS.
1,000 JOKES. IMMENSE TRANSFORMATIONS.
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT TERMINATING SCENE,
Styled the
PYRAMID OF JEWELS IN THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS.
The most magnificent scenic illustration ever presented to the American public. The whole at a cost exceeding $25,000.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
Brilliant success of the laughable burlesque, SHYLOCK, THE MERCHANT OF CHATHAM-STREET; SHYLOCK, THE MERCHANT OF CHATHAM-STREET. The Ebony Blondes, the Ebony Blondes. Unsworth, the Black Chemist. Eugene. The Gendarmes. Genevieve de Bryant.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, 14th st.; DAN BRYANT.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, 14th st.; DAN BRYANT.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, 14th st.; DAN BRYANT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway. The trouble commences at 8.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Genuine success of the new burlesque,
THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES.

HANLON BROTHERS'
VELOCIPEDE HALL,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 9½ P. M.
ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL TO BE THE BEST
ARRANGED AND MOST PERFECT VELOCIPEDE HALL IN THE CITY.
PRIVATE ROOM FOR BEGINNERS.
EXHIBITION OF RIDING EVERY EVENING.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE.
LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
RICH DRESS SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS,
VELVETS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOAKS
AND
SHAWLS,
BEING DESIROUS OF DISPOSING OF THE
BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK REGARDLESS OF PRICE PREVIOUS TO
REMOVAL TO THEIR
NEW STORE, COR. B'WAY AND 11TH-ST.

THE GREAT
Closing Out Sale,
TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE WHOLE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, POPLINS, REPS, ALPACAS, LUSTRE CORDS, CREPES, BLACK SILKS, &c., &c. ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STS.
N. B.—ONE CASE POPLIN ALPACAS AT 60 CENTS, WORTH $1. ONE CASE EMPRESS CLOTH, 75 CENTS, WORTH $1 25.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 8,
THEIR NEW CARPET ROOMS,
COVERING AN AREA OF NEARLY
TWO ACRES,
and which will be devoted entirely to their
RETAIL
CARPET DEPARTMENT.
THE GOODS EXHIBITED WILL BE FROM
THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR
MANUFACTURERS IN
EUROPE AND AMERICA.
THE ENTIRE STOCK IS NEW AND NEVER
BEFORE OFFERED FOR SALE, AND
HAS BEEN SELECTED AND IMPORTED
EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL SALES.
It comprises in part,
ROYAL AXMINSTERS,
in squares or by the yard,
AUBUSSONS,
in every variety of design,
SMYRNA CARPETS,
TURKEY AXMINSTERS,
FRENCH MOQUETTES,
IN
ENTIRELY NEW AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.
ROYAL WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRYS, THREE-PLYS, INGRAINS, &c., &c.,
RUGS, MATS, MATTING,
OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.
THE ENTIRE STOCK EXHIBITED, BEING
ELEGANT AND COMPLETE
IN NEARLY EVERY PARTICULAR,
WILL BE FOUND WORTHY THE SPECIAL
ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, March 8
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
VIZ.:
PARIS PONGEES,
TAFFETA STRIPES,
SILK STRIPED POPLINS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, in new Spring shades,
PLAIN AND PRINTED GRENADINES,
together with
A LARGE LINE OF
NOVELTIES,
JUST RECEIVED PER LATEST STEAMERS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have just opened
A LARGE STOCK OF
ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES
FOR THE SPRING TRADE,
IN THE NEWEST COLORS AND DESIGNS,
FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
Also, a fine assortment of
DOG SKIN GLOVES, DOUBLE STITCHED,
FOR CHILDREN.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, March 8,
A large assortment of
ELEGANT NOVELTIES
in
TAPESTRY, STRIPED and FIGURED REPS
In entirely new designs.
BROCATELLES, SATIN DAMASKS,
COTELAINES, &c.
LACE, TAMBOURED, and NETTED
CURTAINS,
In new styles and shapes.
CHINTZES, CRETONS, &c.,
At EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH-STS.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCH, THE GREAT unrivaled and scientific medical Clairvoyant and Seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future, lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office No. 115 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LOOK HERE!—WHO WOULD NOT GO and consult the great independent clairvoyant who has no equal in America? Reveals all events through life; her talented powers astonish hundreds. Lucky numbers. Ladies $1 to $2; gents, $3 to $5. No. 204 West 34th-st., below 7th-av.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

A Quiet Week—Threatened Removal of the State Capital to Milledgeville—Angier in Trouble—The Blodgettites and the Bryantites—Mr. Tift's Report—The Republican Convention—Immigration—Scarcity of Labor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, March 1, 1869.

The past week has been barren of startling developments." People have grown tired of discussing the Governor's "unauthorized use of $35,000 of the public money." Not even the attempted diversion, showing that the Governor's accuser, Treasurer ANGIER, had placed to his private account in bank $360 of interest on the public deposits, startled anybody. It has become evident that the money was used *bona fide* to furnish and heat the building set apart for the Legislature, and which could not have been used at all if it had not been furnished and heated. It is also very clearly proved that the City of Atlanta ought to have paid the money, "cash up and no grumbling." The city, through its municipal government, agreed to give the Legislature and State officers suitable accommodation for ten years, free of all cost to the State. This agreement was the bonus for the removal of the capital from Milledgeville. An empty house, without any means of heating it, can hardly be considered "suitable accommodation." But the city absolutely declined to pay KIMBALL for furnishing and heating, and it was to provide these two essentials to legislative comfort that the Governor drew the "unauthorized drafts." In order to force Atlanta to pay the bill, the threat is heard in every direction that the capital shall be moved back to Milledgeville. The legislators threaten, the Press threatens, the people threaten, and I should not be surprised if the threat was executed. Atlanta is much more expensive than Milledgeville. Business is not done as well here as there. All the necessary buildings exist there in perfect repair, and they must be built here at a cost of millions of money. But Atlanta does not budge, does not seem to be scared, and resolutely refuses to give KIMBALL a "red cent for his infernal hot-water pipes." It is true that $50,000 for a heating apparatus is tolerably steep, and it is hardly astonishing that the City Government grumbles, hesitates, and finally says "they'll be dog-gurned if they pay it."

It is true that ANGIER directed the bank in which he deposits the public money to place the interest to his private credit. The sum was small—only $360—and a few cents, but it was a great triumph for the Bullock party, and they have made the most of it. ANGIER pleads immemorial custom, that all Treasurers appropriated to themselves the interest on the public deposits, and that it has always been a part of the Treasurer's legitimate income. The law does not say so, that is certain, and the result will be that ANGIER will be made to refund, if worse does not happen. BULLOCK is certainly "on top" now, and will remain so, because, although he drew money without authority of law, he did not use one cent for his own purposes, and the object for which he usurped authority was not blameable.

The contention between the two wings of the Republican Party, the one, (the Radicals,) led by BLODGETT, FARROW and DUNNING, and the other, (the Conservatives,) by BRYANT, PARROTT and BARD, is more bitter and venomous than ever. It is the old story of the *ins* and the *outs*. The Radicals are all among the *outs*, they either have no office or have one which is far below what they think they deserve; and the Conservatives are all provided for and content with the state of life they now enjoy. The *outs* want a reorganization in the hope that by operation they will be among the *ins*, and the latter oppose any change with all their might in the fear that they may be among the *outs*.

With reference to the real conditions of the State, Mr. NELSON TIFT's communication to the Reconstruction Committee may be accepted as a truthful, dispassionate and comprehensive statement. It is derived from information obtained from the judicial officers of every county, all of whom owe their appointments to Gov. BULLOCK, and none of whom were influenced by partisan interests or prejudices.

There is to be a Republican Convention here this week, called by Mr. BLODGETT, in which the extreme Radicals expect to have the upper hand, and to obtain which they are now laboring assiduously to influence the negroes to advance their purposes. BRYANT is working actively on the opposite line, but my own impression is that the Blodgett party will control the Convention. The Conservatives have little influence among the colored people who interfere in politics. The masses of the negroes do not know or care which triumphs, but the politician negroes like TURNER, SIMS, COSTIN, BEARD, and the excluded members of the General Assembly, all side with BLODGETT.

A bill to make an experiment for two years in immigration has just been passed. It provides for a local and a foreign Commissioner, to be elected by both Houses of the General Assembly, who shall hold office for two years, and receive respectively $2,000 and $1,500 per annum. The foreign Commissioner has all the Transatlantic world before him where to choose, but he is expected to "go everywhere," and, above all, to see to it that "the scum of *U-rope-yan* cities" do not set foot in Georgia.

The defeat of the first bill which was offered and supported by unanimous vote of the Planters' Convention, brought such a hullabaloo about the ears of the Georgia Solons, they were compelled to take the back track, and hence the "experimental bill."

The great scarcity of labor is the subject of complaint all over the State. Many planters have not half the number of hands they had last year, and others have been compelled to abandon their intention to cultivate a much larger area in cotton than they cultivated in 1868, in consequence of the utter failure to hire hands. Wages have advanced 50 per cent. over last year's prices; but still the cry is heard in every direction, "We can't get hands." To a great extent this is attributable to the fact that the negroes made so much last year they have not yet succeeded in spending it, and while they can live without work they are not inclined to contract. It is not true, as stated, that the hands refuse to work because they are dissatisfied with the settlement of last year, or because they distrust the integrity of the employers. The relations between the races were never more peaceable and harmonious than they are now. Where planters have secured their working force the preparations for this year's crop are progressing speedily and well. Fertilizers of every description are sold by the thousands of tons. Never was agricultural enterprise so active as now. Never were intelligence and skill brought to bear upon husbandry to the same extent as this year. Nor are manufactures neglected. There are several joint stock companies in process of formation for the manufacture of cotton and woolen fabrics, and the recent legislation exempting capital employed in these manufactures from taxation will give increased impetus to the movement.

We are in the midst of a cold spell. It is freezing hard, and the hyacinths and violets, which were blooming so beautifully a week ago, are "scentless and dead." The fruit trees, which were beginning to blossom, have received a "back set," which will probably secure a crop for this year. QUONDAM.

The Arkansas Kuklux—Arrest of J. T. Earl, Declared to be One of its Leaders, in Memphis.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Post, March 2.

The most important arrest which, perhaps, has occurred in Memphis since the war, when rebel spies and guerrillas were captured by Federal officers and lodged in the Irving Block, took place this morning.

The prisoner is a citizen of Marion, Crittenden County, Ark. and the charges against him are that he is the commander of the band of outlaws in that county, who, since last August, and up to the stationing of the militia in the county, made it, by their wanton and bloody deeds, a place to be dreaded more than the lurking grounds of the heartless savage of the Western wilds. On the arrival of the militia in the county, under command of Colonel WATSON, some two months since, Mr. EARL, from fear of being captured, or from some other cause, hastily left the county, together with several of his friends, and, coming to Memphis, has been stopping here and in Fayette County with his relations ever since. As it was the intention of the militia to arrest him, a requisition was granted from Governor BROWNLOW, turning him over to the authorities of Arkansas, a short time ago, and put into the hands of the police for execution, with orders to convey him to Marion. On being informed that he was under arrest and that he must go to the station-house with the officers, EARL manifested great alarm, and instantly drew a pair of derringers with which to resist the officers. The latter, however, quickly brought their clubs into use and disarmed him. On arriving at the station-house, his person was searched and a quantity of papers found in his possession, which are of themselves the strongest evidence of the correctness of the charges upon which he was arrested. Among the papers, the following copy of the order, written and signed in his own hand, disbanding the Kuklux Klan, indicates that his rank in that mysterious Order was sufficient to warrant him in the issuing of the paper:

Hereafter the association known as the Kuklux Klan—in Crittenden County, and all other parts of the State—will be disbanded. This is done in order to, and by recent enactment on the part of the State, in restoring civil law and order in the county.

By order, JOSIAH F. EARL.

The Police clerk, who copied the above from the original, failed, by oversight, to take the date.

Almost immediately after the arrest was made in the morning, the fact spread throughout the city among the members of the Kuklux Klan, and a noticeable anxiety and feeling of danger was manifestly apparent as they hastened through the streets to consult their friends. Men came to the Station-house with perspiration moistening their glowing faces, and frantically inquired the whereabouts of EARL and the cause of his arrest. The officers told them to look on the docket, where was written "J. F. EARL, charged with assassination." The anxious inquirers feigned astonishment at this charge, and asked the Police to explain.

Application was made to Judge LEE to release him on a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted, and the hearing of the case set for this afternoon. In the meantime, Mr. EARL is still in custody, and it is not very probable that (with a requisition from the Governor of Arkansas in the hands of the officers) he will be released.

THE POLLARD HOMICIDE.

Acquittal of James Grant of the Charge of Murder—Argument of his Counsel.

The telegraph informs us that JAMES GRANT, who has been on trial in Richmond, Va., on the charge of killing H. RIVES POLLARD, in that city, was, yesterday, acquitted by the jury. The Richmond *Dispatch* of Friday, gives the following report of the argument of Mr. JOHN S. WISE, for the defence, previous to the submission of the case to the jury:

Mr. JOHN S. WISE, for the defence, followed Mr. BUNDY. He commenced by saying that he trembled as he pronounced the opening sentence of an argument the origin of which had created opinions so diverse, the progress of which had been watched with so much interest, and the result of which was so important to every lover of the honor of man or the virtue of woman. He came to meet the assertion of the guilt of the accused, and if proven, he came to vindicate the deed. Mr. WISE then gave a graphic outline of the facts of the case, and gracefully introduced his argument, which he opened with a criticism upon Mr. BUNDY's review of the circumstances which surrounded the deed, taking each circumstance in detail, and asking the question, "Does that prove that he killed him?" The question, "Who had a motive?" would in this outraged and vilified community have come with better grace as "Who had *not* a motive?" As to the construction put upon the fatal article he was surprised. Where did the gentleman come from that he could get up before a jury of Virginians and say that he couldn't find anything in that article that could be construed as an assault upon female virtue? After sharply criticising the Commonwealth's construction of the mildness of the article, he read eleven of its expressions, each one of which he emphatically claimed contained an unmistakable attack upon female virtue.

He next entered upon the matter of blackmail. The Commonwealth had claimed that the defence had failed to show that Mr. POLLARD had offered to omit the article for any pecuniary consideration. What was a pecuniary consideration? Mr. POLLARD had offered to sell the issue of the paper and to disappoint his subscribers. All this he was willing to do in order to sell his paper. His grand determination to publish melted in this view. And who would say that even had Mr. GRANT acceded to his wishes he would not have published the article in his next issue? Mr. WISE then responded to the Commonwealth upon the law in the matter of provocation. The insult offered in this case was not one which would rouse the anger of a moment, but one that would every hour sink deeper into the heart, and urge its victim to visit redress. The leading rules of evidence were next quoted, and argument entered accordingly, as to facts claimed to have been proven, and the doubts existing in the case. He alluded to the character and standing of the deceased in this community, and his editorial career as showing how many there were to whom might be attributed such a deed as this. The cheers of the crowd, while he reprehended them, showed the great relief felt by the community at his death.

Commenting upon the modes of redress left the accused, presuming that he committed the deed, he alluded to a suit for damages. Supposing he had entered a suit, how would it have looked upon the record, "JAMES GRANT *vs.* HENRY RIVES POLLARD—action for one virtue *in detenu*." And what would POLLARD's filthy lucre avail him when the fair name of his sister had been taken from her? He then passed over the facts of the attempt on the part of Mr. GRANT's friends to suppress the publication. They had requested, appealed, even threatened, for its suppression; but it was refused in the most persistent and provoking manner. Having done his duty in this respect, he claimed that to kill HENRY RIVES POLLARD was the only redress left him, and argued to this point with force. In conclusion, he asked the jury to first ascertain whether or not the accused committed the deed; and if he did, to ask themselves if he was not right.

It is due to the young counsellor in this, his first effort in a capital case, to state that our space does not admit us to do anything like justice to his very creditable argument. For one so young, he showed a remarkable degree of legal skill, and his oratory was unexceptionable.

INSTALLATION.

Rev. Henry Powers Set Apart to the Ministry of Elm-place Congregational Church in Brooklyn—Addresses by Rev. H. W. Beecher and Others.

A council of the ministers and delegates from Congregational churches met in the Elm-place Congregational Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, for the purpose of proceeding with the preliminaries of installing Rev. HENRY POWERS, late of Danbury, Conn., pastor. Rev. D. B. COE, of the American Home Missionary Society, was chosen Moderator, and Rev. R. G. GREENE, of Springfield, Mass., Scribe.

The antecedents of the candidate, as affecting his relations to denominations not commonly reckoned "Evangelical," had evidently excited suspicion in the minds of some influential members of the council assembled to advise concerning the installation, and the examination on these matters was proportionally searching. From the length of time occupied by the council in private deliberation it was manifest that this matter was receiving weighty consideration, but the decision was unanimous in favor of the candidate, and the expressions of satisfaction with his doctrinal clearness and soundness were hearty and unreserved from many of the distinguished clergymen present.

So the Council decided to proceed to installation, and that service took place in the evening.

Rev. Mr. FRISBIE, of Danbury, Conn., read selections from the Scriptures and offered the opening prayer.

Rev. W. J. BUDINGTON, D. D., preached the sermon from the text:

"For the Jews require a sign, and the Greeks seek after wisdom: But we preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews, a stumbling block, and unto the Greeks, foolishness; but unto them which are called both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God." I Corinthians, i 22, 23, 24.

After alluding to the fact that the Jews were a people who relied on signs of a supernatural character, and that Christians were like them in some particulars in so far as they accepted the providences of God as special manifestations of his will, the preacher considered in their order the three following points:

I. The right use of signs and philosophy.
1. The right use of signs and philosophy.
2. The wrong use of them.
3. How signs and philosophy were met in Christ Jesus.

He concluded by a warm and earnest denunciation of sensation preaching.

Rev. MILTON BADGER, D. D., offered the installation prayer.

Rev. A. H. CLAPP, D. D., delivered the charge to the pastor. This part of the service was of the old school style, and the load of obligations heaped upon the new pastor was unusually heavy.

Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, of Williamsburg, gave the pastor the right hand of fellowship. He said that it was his pleasant duty to extend the "right hand of fellowship," by which the communion of the ministry and churches was expressed, according to the tradition of the Congregational Churches, bidding the new pastor welcome to "the great guild of Christian preachers." He pointed to the general law, according to which the mutual sympathies of men of like occupation tended to express themselves in organization. The workings of this law had furnished material for some of the most curious chapters in the history of human society. It was not strange that that employment which most exercised and ennobled every human faculty and sentiment, should be the bond of the most wonderful of all fraternities. The fellowship signified by that "right hand" was not the narrow and sectarian fellowship of a sect, but of all holy servants of Christ in every land and age of "the Holy Catholic Church, which was the fellowship of saints;" and "truly this fellowship was with the Father and with His Son Jesus Christ."

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in addressing a charge to the Church, said it would not be advisable to be comparing the new with the old pastor. He did not think it was wise or prudent to be always talking about the "late lamented." He thought it would not be conducive to the comfort and well-being of a family for the husband to be ever reminding his second wife of certain excellencies of the "late lamented, and the relation between Church and pastor was like that of husband and wife; it was a family relation. Besides, if God in his providence had intended that the new pastor should be exactly like the old one, He would have sent him back to them. Mr. BARTLETT had gone to a field where not only would his powers have new scope, but where he was more needed for the work he had to do than here, and it was hoped that he would increase his usefulness and his influence by his operations in the new field; but that church had a peculiar work to do, and God had sent them one to rule with them and labor with them in accomplishing that work, and they were to start with a new life, as it were, and bring all their energies to the help of their pastor. Much responsibility had been charged upon him as head; but unless the body was in good working order, and did work well, he could not understand how the head was going to be nourished. A working church must make a working minister. A minister who didn't work would not stay long in a working church—he would be out of his element; nor would a working minister remain long with an inactive church; there must be cooperation. He did not deem it wise for people to flatter their pastor; he thought that idolatry was one of the vices of the age. People should never forget that their pastors were human like themselves; that if they had colds they would cough and sneeze just like other people in like conditions. Such flattery had a tendency to result in the neglect of the pastor, as some sort of a supernatural being who did not need any help. He did not think that too much faultfinding was apt to strengthen the relations of a church and its pastor; surely, a minister should be informed when he had done good, and be thus encouraged to pursue his labors, and he might also be rebuked if he had done wrong; but then those who undertook to rebuke him must not take it amiss if they should get the worst of it. People were very apt to regard the minister as a candle placed in a candlestick, (such as the old-fashioned pulpit was,) which burned very bright at first and gave ample light, but after a while they saw it burning dim and flickering, or they thought so, and they all got their snuffers to work, and kept snuffing, snuffing, snuffing at it, until it was no wonder if the light did go out altogether. He trusted that that Church, which had long since emerged from its trials and had become strong, would renew its vigor, add to its steength, and go on doing its noble work not only in the body, but a great deal outside. If they would see their pastor succeed, they ought to pray for him, that his hands might be held up in the exercise of his duties.

Rev. Mr. POWERS, the new pastor, then closed the exercises by pronouncing the benediction.

The services throughout were deeply interesting, and a large congregation listened most attentively to the end.

"SHELTERING ARMS."

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the New Building in Harlem—Description of the Edifice.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new edifice for the "Sheltering Arms," (Episcopal,) took place yesterday afternoon at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue. The weather was very unpropitious. The bitter cold wind having an uninterrupted sweep from the north, sent the dry snow from the adjacent hillsides whirling into the air with such a stinging fury that flesh and blood—especially of the tender sex—could hardly endure it. It was owing to this cause, very likely, that the number of persons in attendance was so limited, for including the children of the institution, the Police detachment of twelve men, under Captain SLOTT and Sergeant WHITE of the Thirtieth Precinct, the congregation and the clergy, there were not over four hundred persons present.

The services commenced in St. Mary's Church, which adjoins the site of the new building, by the chanting of Psalm cxlvi., which, together with the other musical exercises, was beautifully rendered by the "Sheltering Arms" children. Prayers were offered by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, after which all repaired to the corner of the edifice, where a hymn was sung, and a zinc box containing copies of the DAILY TIMES, *World*, *Evening Post*, *Church Journal*, *Churchman* and *Sun*, and coins of the year, &c., was deposited in the stone. Rev. Dr. HAIGHT then laid the stone in its place with the usual impressive form, "in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, and may God bless the work. Amen!"

The procession having returned to the church, services were continued by singing a hymn. Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, who presided on the occasion, then introduced the President of the Institution, who delivered an able address, in which he presented the history of the institution. He said that—

Six years ago, two ladies engaged in visiting public institutions, came to a clergyman of this City to ask what could be done with children rendered homeless because their parents for drunkenness or crime were sentenced for a term of imprisonment. "They literally lay at our feet their children, baptized members of our church," were the eagerly spoken words of one of the ladies, "and what can we do?" Providence was providing a home, at least for the children of our own church, until the family shall again be brought together."

Here was a demand upon a Christian's faith and love—could he pass by on the other side? Only by closing the Gospel, and going away from Christ! These children of Christian parents must be cared for, and by whom should the task be undertaken unless by those who had received the solemn trust of God, and thus unexpectedly called to their destitute condition. Relying upon Divine help and the support of Christian friends, it was resolved to make a beginning. At about the same time the Sisters of St. Luke's Hospital offered their services free of charge in conducting the proposed Home. With little delay a house was procured, and while it was being prepared for use the counsel of wise and benevolent men was sought. It was determined that the children of prisoners formed but a small portion of those in need of temporary shelter. For the blind and deaf mutes, under ten years, or for the permanently crippled, even if orphans, there are no refuges excepting the City institutions on Randall's Island. A larger proportion than either of these classes, however, are those children whose homes are broken up by the misfortune, sickness or misconduct of one or both of their parents. In such instances there are always hopes of better days, and the remaining parent is unwilling to give up entire claim to the children as is required by other institutions, but seeks a present shelter until the days of trouble are passed and expected prosperity returns. It was chiefly owing to the desire of the late SIMEON DRAPER that the Arms of this charity were widely opened, and the terms of admission made unprecedentedly liberal. But two conditions are required—the one, that there is no institution to which but for it they would be committed; the other, that there is under our roof a vacant bed on which they may rest. On the 6th day of October, 1864, the house was opened with forty children, the full number which the first "Sheltering Arms" building could comfortably entertain. It soon became evident that not only our accommodations were entirely inadequate to the demands made upon them, but also that the gifts of the charitable would support a much larger family, could a building be erected for its reception.

In the Spring of 1868, about eighteen months from the date of the opening, a second building was added, containing a dining-room and two large dormitories, increasing the accommodation to ninety-four. Special contributions placed in the Treasury $5,000—half the cost of the addition; the remaining $5,000 being loaned by the kindness of the Treasurer, H. C. VAN POST, and resting as an obligation upon the institution until the Spring of 1868, when we were able to report the debt extinguished. In the meantime, the Trustees were brought face to face with a formidable difficulty; the new Boulevard was laid out through our grounds and rendered them useless for our purposes.

The speaker then stated various excellent reasons which induced the Trustees to purchase the present location. The position is adjacent to the homes of the majority of its friends, who can frequently visit it by a pleasant and easy drive; the situation is delightful, Croton water abundant and very accessible, sewerage excellent and economical, and many other advantages. The proximity of St. Mary's Church furnishes the benefit of a chaplain's (the Rector's) services, without additional expense.

The property has a front of 312 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, 150 feet on Tenth-avenue, and 55 feet on Lawrence-street, a portion of the ground having shade trees. There is ample room for buildings to accommodate three or four hundred children, with abundant ventilation, and commodious play-grounds. The edifice will consist of five sections: a centre portion, 36 by 47 feet, will contain kitchen, parlor, office, linen, work-rooms, and the required number of sleeping apartments for adults. In each wing, 50 feet in length by 40 in depth, are two dwellings for the accommodation of two families of thirty children each, making in all four of such households, and providing for 120 children. Each family have their separate dormitory, dining-room, play-room, and washroom—the same distinction being thus preserved that divides families living separately in city streets. The cottage door of each of these several families will bear the name of its founder subscribing $5,000, the estimated cost of its erection. The names of John D. Wolfe, also Mrs. Peter Cooper, will be inscribed upon our doors as founders—one of a house for thirty boys, and the other of a house for thirty girls.

The ladies of the "Sheltering Arms" are collecting funds for a third cottage. The fourth, which is to serve for the infant department, is also begun.

The expenses of the centre house will be $12,000. The cost of the land was $21,000. The schoolroom will be 35x66 feet. The entire cost of land and buildings will be $61,000, one-half of which has been paid.

The officers are: Rev. T. M. Peters, D. D., President; F. S. Winston, W. A. Smith, and W. J. Beebe, Vice-Presidents; H. J. Cammon, Secretary; and J. S. Breath, Treasurer. Interesting remarks were made by Rev. Drs. Washburn, of Calvary Church; Gallaudet, of St. Ann's; Day, of the Church Book Society; Davenport and Adams; also H. J. Cammon and L. G. Morris, Esq. The services were closed by Rev. C. C. Adams, D. D., rector of the Church, and the congregation who had been shivering in the bleak edifice for two hours, dispersed.

Narrow Escape of Car Passengers.

The occupants of one of the Bergen Horse Railroad cars had a narrow escape from death yesterday in Bergen City. On Communipaw-place, in the city, there is only a single track, but the steep incline there was so slippery yesterday that it was deemed necessary to detach the horses, and allow the cars to run down hill, the speed to be regulated by the driver who had hold of the brake. On this occasion the brake was insufficient for the purpose, and the car ran with alarming speed. A few of the passengers jumped out and received slight injuries, but others were compelled to remain within. Near the foot of the hill is a large quarry, approached by a mound of earth, and when the car had almost reached this spot it jumped off the rails and ran toward the quarry. The driver then leaped off, but the car did not go beyond the earth, where it stuck front downward, with the front platform smashed. A few passengers received slight scratches, but nothing of a serious nature befell them.

SHELL AND LIME BURNING.

The Business in this City, and its Effects upon the Public Health—Investigation Before the Board of Health.

Several hearings have been had before Mr. SETH C. HAWLEY to take testimony for the Board of Health in reference to the alleged nuisance created by the business of shell and lime burning, as conducted at the premises of PATRICK MALONE, in Twelfth-street, near West, in this City. The investigation, which was concluded yesterday, has educed many interesting facts, especially valuable to sanitarians.

The bulk of the lime manufactured is used by the Manhattan and Metropolitan Gaslight Companies for purifying gas, when of course it becomes saturated with odors deleterious to health. The Manhattan Company take about 800 or 1,000 bushels of lime a day from Mr. MALONE, and the Metropolitan half that quantity. It is a better lime for their purpose than rock lime. The kilns are kept constantly burning in the Winter, and the loads of oyster shells are dumped into the kilns immediately they arrive on the premises. They are brought from the markets and restaurants. Some months as much as $10,000 or $12,000 worth of lime is made at this one establishment.

Some fifty or more witnesses were produced by Mr. MALONE, living in the vicinity, who testified that they did not regard the business as a nuisance to the neighborhood. Mr. EZEKIEL DONNELL, who had no interest in the place, said the men who worked there were fat and healthy, and that the doctors claimed that lime-burning was an injury to their practice, as its effects were favorable to health rather than otherwise. Another witness had a horse stabled over one of the kilns for some time, and it throve unusually well. THOMAS CONNOR had slept within fifteen feet of the kilns for a year, and never enjoyed better health; never was sick a day during the time. WM. W. WARNER testified that there were bad smells in the neighborhood that came from the trying out of fat and soap making. He thought the lime acted to some extent as a disinfectant, and any one living in the neighborhood would ask to have another kiln put up rather than have this one taken away. Others thought the kilns kept off the cholera in seasons of epidemic.

The complaint was that the place was a nuisance, vitiating the atmosphere by throwing out large quantities of carbonic acid, and especially from the disagreeable odors associated with the animal matter on the shells. It was shown by the testimony of Prof. CHANDLER that carbonic acid, in a concentrated form, is very poisonous. That 1-12 carbonic acid in the air produces suffocation at once; that 1-200 is dangerous, producing languor and headache; and that 1-1000 is unsafe. A ton of oyster shells would evolve in the neighborhood of 8,000 cubic feet of carbonic acid—a quantity sufficient to make 8,000,000 cubic feet of air unsafe, and 1,500,000 cubic feet dangerous. This establishment burned somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty tons of oyster shells a day.

On cross-examination it appeared that one ton of anthracite coal in combustion evolves in round numbers 30,000 cubic feet of carbonic acid; that consequently the amount of carbonic acid thrown off from Mr. MALONE'S establishment was very small as compared with that evolved from large manufacturing establishments; that as eight times as much carbonic acid is evolved from a ton of coal as from a ton of oyster shells, the evil complained of operates in that direction to so small a degree, when compared with other and necessary transactions in the city, that it is doubtful whether it should be taken into consideration by the Board. In regard to the effect of heat upon gases Prof. CHANDLER stated that for each 400 degrees the volume of gas doubled, and its weight diminished one-half; therefore, the ascending power and tendency to diffusibility of carbonic acid is greatly increased by increasing its heat. If it comes from a chimney, cold being heavier than air, it falls immediately to the earth.

It would appear from the testimony that there is in the atmosphere of cities inevitably a proportion of carbonic acid gas deleterious to health; and that it is an important problem in sanitary administration to reduce it to the smallest attainable percentage. Its specific gravity as compared with the atmosphere is such that it sinks into basements and low places. It is a singular fact that on an investigation in London, where the cause of death of a workman in an underground railroad was attributed to the presence of carbonic acid, an analysis of the atmosphere of the court-room where the inquisition was held, showed that it contained a larger per cent. of that gas than existed in the air of the underground railroad.

Prof. CHANDLER stated that he had recently visited Mr. MALONE'S kilns, and found them in an unexceptionable condition—everything cleanly and in the best of order. There is but one tenement house in the neighborhood. It is a district given up mainly to manufactures, and probably the establishment is as little a cause of offence as it could be in any part of the City.

The case will probably be decided by the Board to-morrow.

Ex-President Johnson's Pardons—The Dupuy Warrants Recalled.

The warrants of Ex-President JOHNSON for the pardon of JACOB and MOSES DUPUY, convicted of having defrauded the Internal Revenue Department in certain whisky transactions, were delivered to Marshal MURRAY yesterday morning, having been sent by special messenger from Washington. District-Attorney COURTNEY was immediately apprised of the fact, and soon afterwards he telegraphed the President, Commissioner ROLLINS, informing him of the occurrence. In reply thereto Mr. COURTNEY received the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1869.
Samuel G. Courtney, Esq., United States Attorney, No. 41 Chambers-street, New-York City:

I have just seen the President, who instantly ordered the withholding of the pardon of the DUPUYS.

I have sent to the State Department to see if the pardons were issued. If the Marshal has them let him withhold them. The President is in earnest about this. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Later in the afternoon the following dispatch was received at the Marshal's office:

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1869.
Robert Murray, Esq., United States Marshal, New-York City:

If JACOB and MOSES DUPUY have not been released, you will regard their pardon as cancelled, and return the same at once to this Department.

E. B. WASHBURNE, Secretary of State.

The pardons still remaining in the hands of the Marshal were returned to Washington at once, in obedience to the above order.

It was currently reported that what purports to be pardons for ALCOCK, BLAISDELL and JOHN J. ECKEL had been in the hands of a "gentleman" in this City, and that the same had not gone through the Marshal's office, but were sent by private hands to Albany and Sing Sing. If any such documents exist they are, doubtless, forgeries, or if not forgeries they were probably obtained by fraud.

To guard against the possibility of the case, Mr. COURTNEY promptly telegraphed to the Albany Penitentiary and the Sing Sing Prison, directing the officers in charge to disregard any documents purporting to be such pardons.

Lecture on Relations of Capital and Labor.

Yesterday evening Mr. CHARLES MORAN lectured at Cooper Union on the "Relations of Capital and Labor."

Previous to the lecture the Secretary stated that the Association contemplated the appointment of a professor of mechanics and the establishment of a mechanical museum, and that during the coming year the resources of the institution would be largely increased.

The lecturer commenced by calling attention to the necessity of harmony between labor and capital, and to the unfortunate dissonance which manifests itself now among us. Labor, he said, accuses capital of extortions, abuses the middle men, demands that prices shall be limited to cost, wishes short day's work, and expects to find all it desires in cooperation enterprises. He then pointed out the nature of capital, that it is the result of industry and productive consumption, and without it progress would be impossible. He enumerated the uses to which capital may be put, and demonstrated that it is not, in itself, a means of oppression. He spoke of Mr. A. T. STEWART, and the impression among mechanics that Mr. STEWART has succeeded by unfair means. He said that Mr. STEWART'S success was entirely owing to his probity and foresight. He alluded also to the duties of capitalists, and closed with a reiteration of the need of harmony among the two great classes of producers.

Legislative Committee on Public Schools.

On Friday Senator KENNEDY went with Mr. THOMAS BOESS to visit Primary Schools Nos. 22 and 26, in the Seventeenth Ward, and Grammar School No. 14, in the Twenty-first Ward, which schools together contain about 4,000 children. In the evening they went with Senator CREAMER to the evening high school of 900 pupils. The gentlemen of the Committee were favorably impressed by what they saw. The further action of the Committee is, however, deferred to the end of the month, when it is intended to visit the private and sectarian schools, which are subsidized by the State or City, and to ascertain whether the public schools are capable of accommodating all the children.

Mercantile Library Association.

A very valuable addition to the gallery of paintings owned by this Association was made last week by a number of prominent New-York merchants. The picture represents DANIEL WEBSTER in a sitting position, and from its historical reputation is extremely valuable. It is elegantly framed, and now occupies a position on the west side of the reading-room, next to the portrait of WILLIAM L. MARCY.

The following correspondence passed between the donors and the President of the Library:

SIR: The undersigned have secured the portrait from life, by HARDING, of the great expounder of the Constitution of our country, the late DANIEL WEBSTER. Revering his memory, and anxious that the young men who are about to take part in the government of the country may be familiar not only with the eloquence but with the features of this great man, we beg to present this portrait to the Mercantile Library Association. We remain, your obedient servants,

James Brown, Marshall O. Roberts, Clarkson N. Potter, John P. Crosby, M. H. Grinnell, George F. Talman, Paul Spofford, Moses Taylor, John Alstyne, Wilson G. Hunt, John C. Green, R. M. Blatchford, Thurlow Weed.

To C. F. ALLEN, Esq., President Mercantile Library Association.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, March 6, 1869.

Messrs. James Brown, Marshall O. Roberts, Clarkson N. Potter, John P. Crosby, Moses H. Grinnell, Wilson G. Hunt, and others:

GENTLEMEN: It affords me sincere pleasure, on behalf of the Mercantile Library Association, to acknowledge to you our thanks for your munificent contribution to our collection, of HARDING'S celebrated portrait of America's gifted son, DANIEL WEBSTER.

From among our members, very many prominent military, naval, and civil officers, have been gained to the service of the United States, and it is gratifying to believe that in the growing generation we number many members who will as prominently be known, and as highly appreciated, as their fathers have been before them. The portrait will be assigned the most favorable position in our reading-room, where all our young men may see and be made familiar with the truthful portraiture of the features of that great and noble man, whose name history has made immortal.

I have the honor to be, very truly, yours,
CHARLES F. ALLEN, President.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward in this City.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, late Secretary of State, passed through this City yesterday, on his way from Washington to his home at Auburn. He left Washington on Friday, and spent last evening at Trenton. On his arrival at Jersey City, in company with Postmaster KELLY, Ex-Postmaster WAKEMAN, Ex-Postmaster-General RANDALL, Ex-Senator MORGAN, Col. CARPENTER and A. GOODRICH, Ex-Consul at Brussels, they were taken on board a revenue cutter in the river, under the charge of the Surveyor of the Port, and conveyed to Pier No. 41 North River, thereby escaping the crowd which had gathered at the Jersey ferry for the purpose of seeing the distinguished statesman. Mr. SEWARD and suite then proceeded to the Astor House, arriving there at about noon. During the afternoon a number of visitors called. Mr. SEWARD'S personal friends occupied his entire attention during his transient visit. He declined to express any opinion regarding the members of the new Cabinet, but intimated that his impressions of them were favorable. Mr. SEWARD left last evening, at 6 o'clock, on the Hudson River Railroad for Auburn.

Report of the Fire Marshal for February, 1869.

To the Honorable Board of Metropolitan Police:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report for the month of February last past. There were seventy-four fires during the month. Of these, ten were caused by the carelessness of occupants; five by the explosion of kerosene lamps; three by defective heaters; one by explosion of gasoline; one was supposed to be of incendiary origin, and the remainder originated from various accidental causes.

There have been three convictions for arson during the month; in two instances the parties were sentenced to State Prison for ten years each, and the other for seven years and six months. There were twenty fires in which no loss was claimed; twelve in which the loss was less than $100 each; eighteen in which the loss was between $100 and $1,000 each; nine in which the loss was between $1,000 and $5,000 each; five in which the loss was between $5,000 and $10,000 each; eight in which the loss was between $10,000 and $50,000 each; two in which the loss was between $50,000 and $100,000 each.

Amount of loss—Buildings	$90,310
Amount of loss—Stock	206,166
Total loss	$296,476
Amount of insurance—Buildings	$284,870
Amount of insurance—Stock	[illegible]
Total insurance	[illegible]

Respectfully,
CHAS. N. BRACKETT,
Metropolitan Fire Marshal.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Mr. D. R. LOCKE, of Toledo, Ohio, better known as "Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby," will deliver his humorous lecture on "Cussed by Canaan," to-morrow (Monday) evening, at the Cooper Institute.

At 10 o'clock last evening flames were discovered in the second story of a brick building No. 9 Walker-street, owned by C. C. RAMAS. The only damage done was in the basement, occupied by ADAM OBERLAS as a rag store. The fire was occasioned by the rags lighting from the stove. Damage, $50.

One of Coroner FLYNN'S Deputies yesterday afternoon visited MARGARET ELLSWORTH, on Ward's Island, the woman who stayed with LOGAN No. 2, on the night of the ROGERS' murder. The additional testimony in the case, and the fact is strongly corroborative of the evidence heretofore given implicating LOGAN No. 2. The testimony in the case will be published as soon as the District-Attorney gives his consent.

The free religious services in the large hall of the Cooper Institute will be continued to-day, morning and evening, at the usual hours, Rev. J. F. W. WARE being the preacher.

The Mayor's Marshal granted 259 licenses last week, and received $3,081 50.

During the past week there were, in this City, 362 births, 444 deaths and 159 marriages.

The Police made 1,213 arrests in this City during the week ending yesterday.

The Tax Receiver collected last week $72,426 69 for taxes.

Brooklyn.

A woman, calling herself ANNIE STEBBINS, whose real name is probably MARIETTA MEYER, a domestic in the family of Mr. JOSIAH LOW, No. 30 Remsen-street, is charged with having, on the evening of the 4th of March, stolen from the house of her employer jewelry and other articles of the value of $2,500. She brought letters of recommendation from Mrs. WALL and Rev. and Mrs. LEEDS, Toronto, Canada West. A reward of $250 has been offered for her arrest.

New-Jersey.

The ill-feeling which exists among the fire companies of Jersey City found vent on Friday evening at a fire in Montgomery-street. Companies Nos. 1, 2 and 3 arrived about the same time, but the members of Company No. 1 were the first to attach their hose to the hydrant, whereupon the members of Nos. 2 and 3 attempted to detach the hose. A fight might probably have been the result, had the fire not been quenched in the meantime and the men ordered to their homes.

The Jersey City Yacht Club have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commodore, S. P. Hill; Vice-Commodore, J. Jardine